The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian at Quebec.

Peace on the Villafranca Basis Signed at Zurich.

APPROACHING EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Financial and Commercial News.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., passed this point at 6:30 A. M., to-day, on her way to Quebec, where she will be due to-night.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. on the 19th.

The news by this arrival is important.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

PEACE CONCLUDED AT ZURICH.

The *Moniteur* officially announces that on the 10th a treaty of peace was signed at Zurich between France and Austria.

A dispatch dated at Paris, on the 18th, says:

It is asserted that the second treaty of peace will be signed to-morrow, the decision of the King of the Netherlands on the debt of Lombardy having reached Zurich.

The *Morning Post* of the 19th has a dispatch from Paris, dated the previous night, stating that three distinct instruments will be signed at Zurich; the treaty between France and Sardinia will be signed in a day or two; the tripartite treaty will be signed subsequently.

The *Times* of the 19th states that the terms of the Zurich treaty are almost identical with those agreed to at Villafranca, and that peace, as one of the questions which disquieted Italy and Europe, seems settled.

The *Morning Post* says that, assuming its information to be correct, the further proposals concerning the questions left open, which it is intended to submit to the approval of the Congress, are of such a nature that the diplomatists at Zurich have only heaped up materials of fresh difficulties. England can and will take no part in any Congress, of which the first principle be not the recognition of the right of the Romagnese and Tuscans, no less than the Modenese and Parmesan States, to self-government. The first cannon shot fired to force on the people of the Romagna, Modena and Tuscany, any other rulers than the Italian Prince in whom they so fondly put their trust, will be the signal of a conflict as deadly as the one just brought to a close.

The London *Post* says that preliminary negotiations for a Congress are only going on, it being much easier to plan a Congress than to complete the necessary preliminaries. England is pledged to enter no Congress unless the independence and free action of Central Italy are previously understood to be guaranteed. It is understood that the question of the Lombard debt was left to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The report that France claims three hundred million francs, as indemnity for the war, from Piedmont, is pronounced unfounded. The French Government having made advances to Piedmont, both before and during the war, to the extent of 60,000,000 francs, in arms, provisions and money, now claims only a reimbursement of that sum.

The Sardinian Minister of the Exterior, Gen. Dabormida, was on a mission to Paris, and had interviews with the Emperor and WALEWSKI.

It is asserted that France will only recall her forces from Rome when the form of Government there renders their presence no longer necessary.

It was reported that the Archbishop of Bordeaux would soon visit Rome, at the desire of the Emperor, to press upon the Pope the necessity for reform.

It is said that the Pope, acting in concert with the Emperor NAPOLEON, will address a manifesto to the States of the Church.

Le Nord says that the deputations at Parma and Tuscany had interviews with NAPOLEON on the 16th, and that the result was satisfactory, but the details are not given.

STATE OF ITALY.

The King of Sardinia had visited Genoa, amidst much enthusiasm. While there he received the dowager Empress of Russia.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* states that on a representation made by Sardinia, Austria had suspended the works at Bocca d'Orfo, and had notified her that the mines were blown up by mistake, expressing at the same time regret at the occurrence.

The Sardinian Government was seriously considering the expediency of fortifying Brescia, Lonata and Cremona.

The Swiss Federal Council had bought the Austrian steamers on the Lago Maggiore.

Many fresh arrests were made at Parma on account of the late assassination. Tranquillity prevailed.

A Committee at Milan had been making attempts to revolutionize Venetia and the Southern Tyrol, and these efforts to weaken the hold of Austria had not been entirely fruitless.

A letter from Florence details the grounds on which the exequatur of the American Consul of Leghorn, Mr. JOSEPH BINDA, was withdrawn. It is asserted that he busied himself greatly for the restoration of the dethroned Princes, of whom he was a warm partisan. BINDA is directly taxed with having recommended certain Republicans to proclaim a Republic, while, at the same time, he was exerting himself for the Princes, and the inference is, that he sought to raise a pretext for armed intervention.

The Neapolitan *corps d'armée* on the frontiers was continually increasing, and will amount to thirty thousand men. Great activity prevailed in the arsenals, and the whole army was gradually being placed on a war footing.

The report that Naples has promised military assistance to Rome is discredited, as the King of Naples fears the invasion of his own territory.

A Revolutionary Committee at Ferrara was giving the Austrians great annoyance. It was formed for the purpose of assisting Venetians to join the national army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The *Great Eastern* continued at Holyhead. Prince ALBERT visited her on the 17th, during the sojourn of the Royal family at Bangor, but the Queen did not go. It had been asserted that the vessel would sail for Portland, Me., on or about the 28th of October, but it is semi-officially announced that the Directors had not come to any decision. A meeting was to be held on the 19th, and it was thought that final arrangements would then be made. The *Times* correspondent on board strongly advocates the postponement of the Atlantic trip till Spring, on account of the imperfect preparations and the consequent risk of failure.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.

The French war-steamer *Dauphin*, which conveyed Prince NAPOLEON to Holyhead to see the *Great Eastern*, arrived here this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prince of Wales had commenced his college studies at Oxford.

The Earl of WESTMORELAND is dead.

Cabinet Councils and meetings of Ministers were being frequently held in London in reference, it was presumed, to the Italian question.

The Stock Exchange had been buoyant at daily improving prices. Money was easy, and the supply was very abundant.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The *Daily News'* City Article says, the tendency of the Stock market is still decidedly to improvement. At one period, on Tuesday, a fresh rise of one-quarter was obtained. A little dullness was occasioned in the afternoon by the continued absence of response on the Paris Bourse, but Consols closed an eighth higher than Monday. The demand for money was moderate. In the open market 2¾ may be considered the nearest rate for the best bills having three months to run. No bullion operations at the Bank.

The *Times'* City Article says, the confirmation of the news of the signing of the peace treaty at Zurich, the settlement of the dispute between Spain and Morocco, and, above all, the continued abundance of capital seeking investment caused the English funds to open, on Tuesday, with increased firmness, and subsequently to experience a further advance. Consols left off steady, at an improvement of a quarter. There was an increased demand for Money on Tuesday, and the rate in the open marke was fully 2¼ per cent. The foreign exchanges were generally steady. The British railway stocks were firm, and advancing, but closed with a slight reaction.

The ship *Dover Castle*, from Melbourne, with gold dust to the amount of £332,000 and £100,000 in sovereigns, was off Plymouth last night.

FRANCE.

Reports were again current of a probable change in the Ministry. The retirement of WALEWSKI and the Duke of PADUA was considered likely.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* explains that the French fleet will be sent to Morocco on account of the attitude assumed by England toward Spain, the English fleet probably being intended to counterbalance its operations.

Rear-Admiral DUPUY had left Paris for London on a special mission.

It was said that the Minister of Public Instruction had had stormy interviews with some of the ultramontane prelates.

L'Univers complains of having to cease publishing the circulars of Bishops, and hopes the injunction will soon be removed.

The Paris *Patrie* contradicts the statement that the Sultan of Turkey had ordered the suspension of the works on the Suez Canal, but it is nevertheless asserted that the works had been entirely discontinued.

The Paris Bourse had been firm at an improvement, but closed flat and inactive on the 18th at 69f. 75c. for rentes.

The Paris Flour market had been heavy, but closed with a better demand, firmer. Wheat had slightly declined.

SPAIN.

It is said that Spain has conceded further delay to Morocco.

The Spanish Cortez had approved the bill for increasing the strength of the army to 100,000 men, with full power to increase the number by 60,000 more if necessary.

Morocco had offered satisfaction to Spain, but without replying to the ultimatum.

A Madrid telegram, of the 17th, says the Government had declared to the Cortez, that before the time granted to Morocco had expired, it received information that Morocco would give the satisfaction demanded. Spain immediately demanded from Morocco that the place shall not be disturbed for the future. An immediate answer was expected from Morocco.

PRUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia, were expected to have a meeting at Breslau, Oct. 22. A grand military parade would take place.

AUSTRIA.

It was reported that the Emperor of Austria will proceed to the frontiers of Prussia and Poland, there to meet the Emperor of Russia.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails from Calcutta Sept. 9, and Kong Kong Aug. 24, had reached England. The news is mainly anticipated by telegraph, but the letters give additional details.

Mr. WARD, the American Minister, was courteously received at Peking. The news of his arrival at Peking was brought to Shanghai by a Russian gunboat, but no letters were received from him. It was reported that he would be at Shanghai about the end of August, and that he expected to be able to send home the ratified the treaty by the following mail.

The *Times* correspondent regards the reception of Mr. WARD as a most politic stroke of the Peking Cabinet, but it does not at all remove the treachery to the British Cabinet.

The *Friend of China* says that, as the American treaty gives the United States liberty to tender their good offices in any difficulty with the Western Powers, Mr. WARD will soon have an opportunity of testing the virtues of this clause.

Gen. MOURAVIEFF, Governor of the Russian Territories on the River Amoor, had arrived at the Pei-ho, and special messengers were sent to Peking to acquaint the Russian Minister. The Russians apparently had a perfect understanding with the Chinese.

Order was reëstablished at Shanghai.

Three officers who had lost their vessels at the Pei-ho had been tried by court-martial and acquitted.

The negotiations of the French in Cochin-China had made so much progress that the French Admiral had sent a reinforcement of troops and gun-boats to Canton.

Advices from Japan state that the British Consul had made no progress in respect to the currency question. The trade consequently was in abeyance. The American sloop-of war *Germantown* was at Japan. The steamer *Mississippi* was at Shanghai, and the *Powhatan* and *Toey-wan* at the Gulf of Pechechee.

Later news had been received from India by the Red Sea telegraph. The Bombay mail of Sept. 27 reached Aden Oct. 6. Central India was still unsettled. The frontier districts of Nepaul were occupied by the Nana and his followers. The Waghers were still in insurrection, and a force was to be sent against them.

Exchange at Bombay was at 2s. 3⅞d. Imports continued active, but a fall in prices was anticipated. Exports were quiet. Freights were without improvement.

The authorities at Peking are represented as ready to receive the British Minister on friendly terms. Meanwhile the Indian Government had been applied to for 15,000 troops for China, and two regiments were under orders to depart.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

There was no material change in prices. Holders were offering freely but showed no disposition to press sales. The sales for Saturday, Monday and Tuesday footed up 24,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000, and exporters 4,000 bales. The only quotations furnished are the following: New-Orleans Middling, 7 1-16d.@7⅛d.; Uplands do., 6 11-16d.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, the market closing quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS were tending downward. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull but steady at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6 bbl. WHEAT dull, with a decline of 1d.@2d. on French sorts. American as quoted—Red, 9s. 3d. @9s. 6d.; White, 9s. 9d.@11s. CORN dull, with a decline of 6d. on Yellow; White nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market was generally dull. BEEF was quiet but steady. PORK dull. LARD firm, at 54s. @55s. BACON dull. TALLOW firm; butchers, 50s., on the spot.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet; Pots, 27s. 6d.; Pearls, 27s. 9d. SUGAR steady. RICE steady. COFFEE quiet. RESIN steady; common, 4s. 2d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s. 6d. @36s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS were dull, and unchanged in prices. SUGARS firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet, at 59s. 6d.@59s. 9d. LINSEED OIL, 28s. PIG IRON steady, at 52s.

CONSOLS closed on Tuesday, 18th, at 96⅜@96½ for money and account.

American Securities slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday—11 A. M.

CONSOLS open at last night's closing prices.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN BROWN.

Close of the Testimony for the Defense.

The Case to Go to the Jury to-day.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Saturday, Oct. 29.

The Court met at 10 o'clock.

The Judge announced that he had received a note from the new counsel of the prisoner, requesting a delay for a few minutes, to enable them to have an interview with the prisoner. He would accordingly wait a short time.

Soon afterwards Brown was brought in, and took his usual recumbent position in bed.

Samuel Chilton, of Washington City, appeared as additional counsel for the prisoner, and was qualified.

Henry Griswold, of Cleveland (O.,) was introduced to the Court as counsel for the prisoner, and qualified

Mr. Chilton thought it due to himself to make an explanatory statement before the trial proceeded. Yesterday he was very unexpectedly called upon to come here and aid in the defence of the prisoner. Knowing from the newspapers that the trial was in progress, he took time to consider and consult his friends as to the propriety of accepting the proposition. He would have had no hesitation if he had been spoken to in time, but his friends advised him to come, and he did so with the expectation of merely assisting the gentlemen already conducting the defence. Upon reaching here he found that they had withdrawn from the case, and he then hesitated about undertaking it; but upon consultation with the prisoner and his friends here, they insisted he should do so, and he would do the best he could, not feeling at liberty under the circumstances to refuse. These circumstances, however, would render it impossible for him to discharge the full duty of counsel, not having had time to read the indictment or examination already given. He made no motion for delay; this was a matter entirely within the discretion of the Court, and if the Judge thought proper to refuse to grant any postponement, he knew it would be done under a sense of duty. Those extraordinary circumstances would also render it impossible for his associate, Mr. Griswold, to discharge his full duty as counsel. A short delay of a few hours, if the Court thought proper to grant it, would enable them to make some preparation.

The Court decided that the trial must go on. Counsel had been assigned to the prisoner here, of his own selection, who had labored zealously in his behalf and had withdrawn because the prisoner had yesterday evening declared in open Court that he had no confidence in them. No obstacle had at any time been thrown in the way of the prisoner's having an ample defence. If this was the only case of the kind before this Court, he would at once grant the request, but several similar cases remain to be disposed of. This term will very soon end, and it was his duty to endeavor to get through with all the cases if possible, in justice to the prisoners and in justice to the State. The trial must therefore proceed.

Mr. Hoyt remarked that yesterday the Attorney for the Commonwealth produced various papers in Court which were identified—for what purpose he knew not, but presumed he should be informed,—some as being in Capt. Brown's handwriting, and some as bearing his indorsement. He had hastily examined those papers, and wished to object to some of them. The learned gentlemen associated with him in the trial had not examined them, but he supposed the Court would not regard that as material under the present ruling.

Mr. Hunter, (interrupting)—There is no need of argument about the matter. Designate those you wish to object to.

Mr. Hoyt—I desire to know the object of the counsel in introducing those papers.

Mr. Hunter—The papers will speak for themselves. If you will designate which of them you wish to object to, we will go on at once.

Mr. Hoyt—I object to the autobiography of Capt. Brown, as having no bearing on this case.

Mr. Hunter—I withdraw it.

Mr. Hoyt—I object to the letter of Gerrit Smith.

Mr. Hunter—I withdraw that, too.

Mr. Hoyt—I handed to the Clerk last night a list of names we wished summoned as witnesses: Samuel Strider, Henry Ault, Benjamin Mills, John E. P. Dangerfield and Capt. Simms; I got a dispatch just now, informing me that Capt. Simms had gone to Frederick, and would return by the first train this morning, and come on to Charlestown this afternoon. I should like to inquire whether the process had reached Capt. Simms at Harper's Ferry.

Sheriff Campbell replied that the officer stated that Capt. Simms had gone to Frederick.

Mr. Hunter—He was here yesterday. I hope we will proceed with some other witnesses.

John P. Dangerfield was called and testified that he was an officer of the Armory; he was a prisoner in the hands of Capt. Brown at the engine-house; negotiations were going on for the release of all the prisoners before the firing commenced; about a dozen black men were there, armed with pikes, which they carried most awkwardly and unwillingly; during the firing they were lying about asleep, some of them having crowded under the engines; witness was free to say that from the treatment of Capt. Brown he had no fear of him or his men during his confinement; saw one of the men shot in the engine-house; he fell back exclaiming, "Its all up with me," and died in a few moments; this man, he learned, was one of Capt. Brown's sons; saw another young man who came in wounded and commenced to vomit blood; he was also a son of Capt. Brown, and was wounded whilst out with Mr. Kitzmiller; prisoner frequently complained that his men were shot down whilst carrying a flag of truce.

Mr. Hunter complained that they were going over again the same facts that were elicited; and all this was freely admitted by the defence.

Mr. Hoyt said that he regarded it as the only feasible line of defence to prove these facts. It was the duty of counsel to show, if possible, that Capt. Brown was not guilty of treason, murder, or insurrection, according to the terms of this indictment. We hope to prove the absence of malicious intention.

Mr. Hunter was frank to admit that he could not but regard this course as merely calculated to waste time.

Mr. Hoyt would remind the Court that the course being pursued was not only in accordance with their conviction of duty, but in accordance with the express commands of their client.

The Court remarked that the counsel was responsible to the Court to conduct the case according to the rules of practice.

Mr. Hoyt thought the language of the prosecution was calculated to impugn the honor of the counsel for the prisoner.

Mr. Hunter—Nothing of the kind was intended. It is presumed the gentlemen will conduct the case in accordance with their duty as counsel, and their responsibility to the Court.

Mr. Dangerfield, resumed.—Heard some conversation by Capt. Brown as to having it in his power to lay the town in ashes, and carrying off the women and children, but that he had refrained from so doing; heard him make no threats that he would do so; the only threat I heard from him was at the commencement of the storming of the engine-house; he then said that we must all take equal shares with him, that we could no longer monopolize the places of safety. He, however, made no attempt to deprive us of the places we had taken; Brown promised safety to all descriptions of property except slave property; at the time of the assault by the Marines, one of the men cried out for quarter; he had heard the same man in a conversation with Brown during the night, ask him if he was committing treason against his country in resisting the Marines, to which Brown replied that he was; the man then said, "I'll fight no longer;" that he thought he was merely fighting to liberate the slaves; after the attack was made on the engine-house, two of Brown's men cried for quarter and laid down their arms, but after the Marines burst open the door, they picked them up again and renewed the fight; after the first attack, Capt. Brown cried out to surrender, but he was not heard; did not see him fire afterwards; saw Coppoe attempt to fire twice, but the caps exploded; witness saw Brown wounded on the hip by a thrust from a sabre, and several cuts on his head; when the latter wounds were given, Capt. Brown appeared to be shielding himself, with his head down, but making no resistance; the parties outside appeared to be firing as they pleased.

Mayor Mills, master armorer, sworn—Witness was one of the hostages of Capt. Brown, confined in the engine-house; before the general firing commenced negotiations were pending for the release of the prisoners; a paper was drawn up, embracing certain terms, and borne by Mr. Brua to the citizens outside; the terms were not agreed to; the last time Mr. Brua was out there was severe firing, which, I suppose, prevented his return; Brown's son went out with a flag of truce, and was shot; he came back wounded; the prisoner attended him, and gave him water; heard Brown frequently complain that the citizens had acted in a barbarous manner; he did not appear to have yet malicious feeling; he undoubtedly seemed to expect reinforcements; said it would soon be night, and he would have more assistance; his intentions were to shoot nobody unless they were carrying or using arms; if you do, let them have it; this was while the firing was going on.

Capt. Brown here asked the witness whether he saw any firing on his part which was not purely defensive.

Witness—It might be considered in that light, perhaps; the balls came into the engine-house pretty thick.

Question by Counsel—Did you not frequently go to the door of the engine-house?

Witness—No, indeed. [Laughter.]

A general colloquy ensued between the prisoner, lying on his cot, and the witness as to the part taken by the prisoner in not unnecessarily exposing his hostages to danger. No objection was made to Brown's asking these questions in his own way, and interposing verbal explanations relative to his conduct. The witness generally corroborated his own version of the circumstances attending the attack on the engine-house, but could not testify to all the incidents that he enumerated; he did not hear him say that he surrendered; witness' wife and daughter were permitted to visit him unmolested, and free verbal communication was allowed with those outside; we were treated kindly, but were compelled to stay where we did not want to be; Brown appeared anxious to effect a compromise.

Samuel Snider, sworn—This witness proceeded to detail the whole circumstances of the two days, with what he saw, what he thought, and what he heard. Nothing new was elicited. He confirmed the statement of the other witnesses, that Brown endeavored to protect his hostages, and constantly said that he wished to make terms, more for their safety than his own.

Mr. Hoyt, at 1½ o'clock, complained of indisposition from the heat of the room, and asked that the usual recess for dinner be taken.

The Court then adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2½ o'clock the Court reassembled, and Mr. Griswold, taking his seat by the side of the prisoner, prepared to question the witnesses, and to receive from him such suggestions in the course of the examination as he had to make.

Capt. Sinn, commander of a volunteer company, of Frederick, Md., was sworn—The report came to Frederick that seven hundred and fifty blacks and Abolitionists combined had seized Harper's Ferry; witness started for the Ferry with the volunteers under command of Col. Shriver, and was glad to find their numbers were exaggerated after he reached there on Monday afternoon; the door of the engine-house was partially open, and witness was hailed from there: two shots had been fired from there; witness was hailed, and went in; he met Mr. Dangerfield and others there; Capt. Brown said to witness that he had a proposition to make, to which he listened; he wanted to be allowed to go over the bridge unmolested, and we then might take him if we could; he had fought Uncle Sam before, and was willing to do it again; Brown complained that his men had been shot down like dogs while bearing a flag of truce; told him that they must expect to be shot down like dogs if they took up arms in that way.

Brown said he knew what he had to undergo before he came there; he had weighed the responsibility and should not shrink from it. He said he had full possession of the town, and could have massacred all the inhabitants had he thought proper to do so, but as he had not, he considered himself entitled to some terms. Brown said he had shot no one who had not carried arms. I told him that Mayor Beckham had been killed, and that I knew he was altogether unarmed. He seemed sorry to hear of his death, and said "I fight only those who fight me." Witness then told the prisoner that he did not think any compromise could be effected. Brown said he kept the hostages for his own safety. They did not appear to fear any injury from him or his men, but only from attacks from the outside. Every man had a gun, and four-fifths of them were under no command. The military had ceased firing, but men who were intoxicated were firing their guns in the air, and others at the engine-house. Brown or any of his men could not have ventured outside the door of the engine-house that night without being shot. Saw Stevens in the hotel after he had been wounded, and shamed some young men who were endeavoring to shoot him as he lay in his bed apparently dying; told them that if the man could stand on his feet with a pistol in his hand, they would all jump out of the window.

Capt. Sinn's testimony was at great length, but little new was elicited.

On the conclusion of his testimony, Capt. Sinn stated that he had returned here at the summons of the prisoner to testify in his behalf with as great alacrity as he had come to testify against him. He had no sympathy for the acts of the prisoner, for his movement, on the contrary, he would be one of the first to bring him to punishment. But he regarded Capt. Brown as a brave man, and being informed that he wanted him here as a witness, he had returned with pleasure, as a Southern man became, to state the facts about the case, so that Northern men would have no opportunity of saying that Southern men were unwilling to appear as witnesses in behalf of one whose principles they abhorred.

Israel Russell, sworn—Was the bearer of a flag of truce from Brown's party to the citizens of the Ferry. His testimony was merely in corroboration of the facts stated by the previous witness.

Terrence Burns, sworn—Was taken prisoner by Capt. Cook and two others; was one of the ten hostages confined in the engine-house; Brown had five or six of his men there; he did not give any reason to us why we were put there, except that it was for his own safety; he said he did not think any attack would be made upon the engine-house while the hostages were there.

Here the defence closed their testimony. None of the witnesses for the defence were cross-examined by the State.

Mr. Chilton, for the prisoner, rose and submitted a motion that the prosecution in this case be compelled to elect on the indictment, and abandon the others. The indictment consists of four counts, and is indorsed thus: "An indictment for treason, and advising and conspiring with slaves and others to rebel," and for the charge of treason is in the first, and the second count alleges a charge different from that which is indorsed on the back of the indictment, and which is upon record. The second count is under the following statute: "If a free person advise or conspire with a slave to rebel or make an insurrection, he shall be punished with death, whether such rebellion or insurrection be made or not." But the second count of the indictment is that these parties who are charged by the indictment, "conspired together with other persons to induce certain slaves, the property of Messrs. Alstadf and Washington, to make rebellion and insurrection. There is a broad distinction between advising and conspiring with slaves to rebel, and conspiring with others to induce slaves to rebel. Whether he was to avail himself of their irregularity by instruction from Court to the jury to disregard this second count entirely, or whether it would be proper to wait until the conclusion of the trial, and then move an arrest of judgment, he left his Honor to decide. He proceeded to argue the motion that the prosecution be compelled to elect one count and abandon the others, quoting Archbold's *Criminal Pleading* in support of his views. He further alluded to the hardship which rests upon the prisoner, to meet various and distinct charges in the same trial. From the authority he read, it would be seen that in a case of treason different descriptions of treason could not be united in the same indictment; high treason could not be associated with other treason. If an inferior grade of the same character could not be included in separate counts, still less can offences of higher grade. Treason in this country is high treason. Treason against the State of Virginia is treason against her sovereignty. We have no other description of treason, because treason can only be committed against sovereignty, whether that of the United States or of a sovereign State.

Mr. Harding could not see the force of the objection made by the learned counsel on the other side. In regard to separate offences being charged, these were but different parts of the same transaction. Treason against the Government is properly made the subject of one of the counts. But we also have a count of murder, for it can hardly be supposed that treason can exist without being followed or accompanied by murder. Murder arose out of this treason, and was the natural result of this bloody conspiracy; yet after all the evidence has been given on all these points, the objection is made that we must confine ourselves to a single one of them. He hoped that no such motion would be granted.

Mr. Hunter followed on the same side. He replied to the argument of Mr. Chilton, saying that the discretion of the Court, compelling the prosecution to elect one count in the indictment, is only exercised where great embarrassment would otherwise result to the prisoner. As applied to this particular case it involved this point, that notwithstanding the transaction, as has been disclosed by the evidence, be one transaction, a continued closely-connected series of acts, which, according to our apprehension of the law of the land, involves the three great offences of treason, conspiring with and advising slaves to make insurrection, and the perpetration of murder,—whether in case of this character, it is right and proper for the Court to put the prosecution upon their election as to one of the three, and bar us from investigation of the two others entirely, although they relate to facts involved in one grand fact. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of duties devolving upon the prosecutor and assistant prosecutors, yet we have found time to be guarded and careful in regard to the mode of framing the indictment. It is my work, and I propose to defend it as right and proper. He then proceeded to quote Chitty's *Criminal Law* and Robinson's *Practice* to prove that the discretion of the Court, there spoken of, in reference to the furtherance of the great object in view—the attainment of justice—was applicable in the present case.

Where the prisoner is not embarrassed in making his defence, this discretion is not to be exercised by the Court, and no case can be shown where it has been thus exercised, where the whole ground of the indictment referred to one and the same transaction. This very case in point would show the absurdity of the principle, if it were as broad as contended for by his learned friend. As to the other point of objection it was too refined and subtle for his poor intellect.

Mr. Chilton responded. In order to ascertain what a party is tried for, we must go to the finding of the Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury return an indictment charging the party with murder, finding a true bill for that, and he should be indicted for manslaughter, or any other offence, the Court would not have jurisdiction to try him on that count in the indictment. And the whole question turns on the construction of the section of the statute which has been read, viz: whether or not advising or conspiring with slaves to rebel is a separate and distinct offence from conspiring with other persons to induce it.

The Court said that the differences might perhaps be taken advantage of to move an arrest of judgment, but the jury had been charged and had been sworn to try the prisoners on the indictment as drawn. The trial must go on, and Counsel could afterwards move an arrest of judgment. As to the other objection, the Court made this answer: "The very fact that the offence can be charged in different counts, varying the language and circumstances, is based upon the idea that distinct offences may be charged in the same indictment. The prisoners are to be tried on the various counts as if they were various transactions. There is no legal objection against charging various crimes in the same indictment. The practice has been to put a party upon election where the prisoner would be embarrassed in his defence, but such is not the law. In this case these offences charged are all part of the same transaction, and no case is made out for the Court to interfere and put the parties upon an election.

Mr. Chilton said he would reserve the motion as a basis for a motion in arrest of judgment.

Mr. Griswold remarked that the position of all the present counsel of the prisoner was one of very great embarrassment. They had no disposition to interfere with the course of practice, but it was the desire of the defendant that the case should be argued. He supposed that counsel could obtain sufficient knowledge of the evidence previously taken by reading notes of it. But it was now nearly dark. If it was to be argued at all, he supposed the argument for the Commonwealth would probably occupy the attention of the Court until the usual time for adjournment, unless it was the intention to continue with a late evening session. From what had heretofore transpired, he felt a delicacy in making any request of the Court, but knowing that the case was now ended, except for mere argument, he did not know that it would be asking too much for the Court to adjourn after the opening argument on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Hunter would cheerfully bear testimony to the unexceptionable manner in which the counsel who had just taken his seat had conducted the examination of witnesses to-day. It would afford him very great pleasure, in all ordinary cases, to agree to the indulgence of such a request as the gentleman had just made, and which was entirely natural, but he was bound to remember and respectfully to remind the Court that this state of things, which places counsel in a somewhat embarrassing position in conducting the defence, is purely and entirely the act of the prisoner. His counsel will not be reponsible for it; the Court is not responsible for it, but the unfortunate prisoner is responsible for his own act in dismissing his faithful, skillful, able and zealous counsel on yesterday afternoon. He would simply add that not only were the jurors kept away from their families by their delays, but there could not be a female in this county, who, whether with the good cause or not, was not trembling with anxiety and apprehension. While, then, courtesy to the counsel and humanity to the prisoner should have due weight, yet the Commonwealth has its rights, the community has its rights, the jury have their rights, and it was for his Honor to weigh these in opposite scales, and determine whether we should not go on, and bring this case to a close to-night. We had until 12 o'clock to do it in.

Mr. Chilton said their client desired that they should argue his case. It was impossible for him to do so now, and he could not allow himself to make an attempt at argument on a case about which he knew so little. If he were to get up at all, it would be for the unworthy purpose of wasting time. He had no such design, but having undertaken this man's cause, he very much desired to comply with his wishes. He would be the last man in the world to subject the jurors to inconvenience unnecessarily; but although the prisoner might have been to blame, may have acted foolishly, and may have had an improper purpose in so doing, still he could not see that he should therefore be forced to have his case submitted without argument. In a trial for life and death, we should not be too precipitate.

The Court here consulted with the jurors, who expressed themselves very anxious to get home.

His Honor said that he was desirous of trying this case precisely as he would try another,—without any reference at all to outside feeling.

Mr. Hoyt remarked that he was physically incapable of speaking to-night, even if fully prepared. He had worked very hard last night to get the law points—until he fell unconscious from exhaustion and fatigue. For the last five days and nights he had only slept ten hours, and it seemed to him that justice to the prisoner demanded the allowance of a little time in a case so extraordinary in all its aspects as this.

The Court suggested that we might have the opening argument for the prosecution to-night at any rate.

Mr. Harding would not like to open the argument now, unless the case was to be finished to-night. He was willing, however, to submit the case to the jury without a single word, believing they would do the prisoner justice. The prosecution had been met not only on the threshold, but at every step, with obstructions as to the progress of the case. If the case was not to be closed to-night, he would like to ask the same indulgence given to the other side, that he might collate the notes of the evidence he had taken.

The Court inquired what length of time the defence would require for argument on Monday morning. He could then decide whether to grant the request or not.

After consultation, Mr. Chilton stated that there would be only two speeches by himself and Mr. Griswold, not occupying more than two hours and a half in all.

Mr. Hunter again entered an earnest protest against delay.

The Court replied: "Then you can go on yourselves."

Mr Harding then commenced the opening argument for the commonwealth, and spoke only for about forty minutes. He reviewed the testimony as elicited during the examination, and dwelt for some time on the absurdity of the claim or expectation of the prisoner,—that he should have been treated according to the rules of honorable warfare. He seemed to have lost sight of the fact that he was in command of a band of murderers and thieves, and had forfeited all title to protection of any kind.

The court then adjourned at 5 o'clock, to meet again at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when Mr. Chilton will deliver his opening speech for the prisoner.

THE PRISONERS HOLD A MILITARY LEVEE —ILLNESS OF MR. HOYT.

CHARLESTOWN, Snnday, Oct. 30.

This evening at 4 o'clock the United Guards, of Frederick City, under the command of Capt. SIBES, reached here from Harper's Ferry. They requested to be allowed to see the prisoners, and were admitted by authority of Judge PARKER—going in by squads. They first visited the cell of BROWN and STEVENS. BROWN was in good spirits. He rose from his couch and took his visitors by the hand, remarking, "Gentlemen, I am glad to see you." In reply to their questions he said he was still suffering some pain about the left kidney. He said he was treated with all humanity, and bore testimony to the efficiency of the volunteer soldiers. He thanked LINN for the manly and truthful manner in which he had testified, and said he would always remember him for his many noble traits of character. During the conversation BROWN occasionally played with the little children of the jailer, who were present. He remarked that he had fought on the frontiers in 1812, and that during all his life he had endured hardships and knew how to bear them. STEVENS was suffering much, although he is still getting better. He shook all the company by the hands. COPPOE said he was prepared to bear his fate like a man. He told LINN he should want him to testify on his trial, which LINN promised to do. They all stated that they were well treated. COOK's cell was not entered. He has been all day busily writing, and is understood to be preparing a full confession by the advice of Gov. WILLARD, in the hope of pardon. During the visit the jail was surrounded by a large crowd, but good order prevailed.

Mr. HOYT, the prisoner's counsel, was quite ill last night, but is much better to-day.

THE CARLISLE PRISONER TO BE SURRENDERED.

CARLISLE, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 29.

The prisoner in jail here, for whom a requisition was made by the Governor of Virginia as ALBERT HAZLET, was before the Judge to-day upon a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Counsel for the prisoner claimed his discharge on the ground that his name was WILLIAM HARRISON. Several residents of Harper's Ferry were examined, and testified positively that the prisoner was one of the invaders. They had conversed with him and recognized him. Mr. COPELAND said he saw the flash of his rifle when in the act of shooting a citizen. No one of the witnesses knew his name.

The Court took the ground that the requisition is legally and formally right, but there is no evidence that we have any man in our custody named HAZLET whom we can deliver on this requisition. We are satisfied that a monstrous crime has been committed, and that the prisoner was there and participated, and therefore recommit him to await a requisition from the Governor of Virginia.

GERRIT SMITH AND CAPTAIN BROWN.

The Syracuse *Journal* learns from a gentleman who has conversed with GERRIT SMITH in regard to the trouble at Harper's Ferry, that he was in no way identified with or privy to BROWN's scheme. His explanation of the matter is this:

Two years ago, Mr. SMITH, in order to help the Free State movement in Kansas, gave BROWN a note of about $300 against a man then in Kansas. BROWN could not collect the note, so he returned it to Mr. SMITH, who agreed to give him, at some future time, cash to the amount of the note. After that he lost sight of BROWN until about the first of June last, when he received a letter requesting him to send a draft for a certain amount, $100 we think, payable to the order of another party.

Mr. SMITH, in compliance with this request and his former promise, promptly forwarded the draft, supposing it was a *bona fide* firm to whom it was addressed.

He probably believed also that the money was to be used, at least indirectly, in assisting fugitive slaves, as that was the last "Kansas work" that he knew anything about. Mr. SMITH says distinctly that he had no knowledge or the least suspicion that BROWN was engaged in planning an insurrection. This agrees perfectly with BROWN's statements, that he alone originated and carried on his scheme.

THE INSURRECTION:

HOW VIEWED BY KENTUCKY "REPUBLICANS"—THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM—THEIR GENERAL LOYALTY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

Several intelligent Republicans request me, as a chronicler of political sentiments hereabouts, to embody their views on the Harper's Ferry affair in a letter to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

While they condemn the act of BROWN and his pitiful squad, they consider that it was the act more of irresponsible maniacs than of cold-blooded traitors and bandits. Their motive and object was humane and heroic. In their crazy eagerness to attain their noble end, they lost sight of the necessary and legitimate means. Insane martyrs to the spirit of universal freedom, they are certainly no worse than the insane propagandists of universal Slavery. The Browns and Cooks, Smiths and Giddings, in the North, are extremists, radicals and monomaniacs, but only the counterpart of their blacker opposites in the South. One extreme begets another; and those who would reopen the piratical and barbarous African slave traffic, and throw back into everlasting bondage all the free blacks in our midst, must expect to make antagonists who will rave against all or any bargain and sale in human flesh, and madly lift their lawless hands for the release of every slave in the land. The partisan Pro-Slavery fanatics and madmen of this age and country will always find their match.

The Republicans referred to condemn the insurrection, not only as citizens, but as opponents of the Democratic Party. They greatly regret its occurrence. The Republican Party, they hold, is not at all responsible for it. They had no part or lot in it, direct or indirect. For Democrats to try to identify Republicans with Harper's

LOGAN and FITZHUGH. He was suspected as soon as he was seen, and LOGAN pretended to have a store at a little distance, and asked him to go with him. The three started, and after they had gone a little distance, LOGAN and FITZHUGH watched a favorable opportunity and seized him. A number of laborers were within sight, and resistance was impossible.

He had in his pocketbook, concealed under his clothing, his commission from BROWN, and other papers, which clearly identified him. Knowing that these papers must be found, and that he had no force to dispose of them, as his hands were tied, he attempted to make terms with LOGAN. LOGAN encouraged him, and took an oath that he would destroy his papers and aid his escape, if he could receive an equivalent for the reward offered for him. Believing that this was the best he could do, COOK gave up his papers, and threw himself upon the mercy and honor of LOGAN.

I was present at the hearing before the Justice, as counsel for COOK. LOGAN produced the papers, and detailed the whole conversation he had had with COOK, including his confession as to his identity.

As the testimony was overwhelming, his counsel made no objection to having him committed for a *final hearing*.

A friend of COOK's was telegraphed for, who could communicate with him as to his family, &c., and who could advise as to the best course to pursue for his safety. Had the dispatch gone, and been received promptly, the person to whom it was addressed could not have been here before noon to-day. It was the intention of COOK's counsel to proceed by writ of *habeas corpus*, if possible, to delay his departure until he could have some consultation with his friends; but that was delayed as a last resort from the reasonable certainty that, in the face of a requisition, the writ would be refused.

I was with COOK half an hour before the arrival of the train from Harrisburgh. When the train came in, I searched diligently through the hotels to find whether any one had arrived; but found that none had come. I then met—not *half an hour* after the arrival of the train—the counsel for the Commonwealth, (Mr. DOUGLASS,) and he assured me that there "was no requisition here for COOK, and that there would be none here to-day." Believing that in a case of such magnitude no evasion that is worse than a falsehood would be resorted to, I thought the prisoner safe for the day; but soon after I learned that *at the time* I was talking with the Commonwealth's counsel, COOK was in the custody of the Virginia officers, and on his way to Charlestown.

The parties concerned in the arrest of COOK, knowing that Judge KINNELL (our Presiding Judge,) was in town, had the Governor direct his order to him; and instead of notifying counsel and having COOK remanded only after all legal means had been exhausted to save him, they went from the cars direct to the prison, had the Judge brought there, and the prisoner given over to the Virginia authorities at once. COOK asked to have his counsel present, and one of the counsel on the other side (Mr. SHARPE,) offered to bring me there; but the Judge refused to have me sent for, and COOK was thus remanded in twenty minutes after the requisition reached here, in the absence and without the knowledge of his counsel, and without even the poor consolation of seeing a single friend to whom he could commit a message for any one. In this act, all the humane principles of the law were insolently defied, and when there was not even an apparent necessity for it.

BROWN'S CARPET-BAG.

LETTERS, DOCUMENTS, AND MEMORANDA, RELATIVE TO HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK ELUCIDATED BY THE NOTES AND OTHER CRITICAL AIDS OF THE WASHINGTON CONSTITUTION.

The contents of the carpet-bag, found in the pillage of JOHN BROWN's residence, and secured by the federal officials, have been given to the world through the columns of the Government organ. The illustrations and helps afforded by the *Constitution* are too valuable to be spared, and are therefore reproduced with the text:

CHATHAM, (Canada West,) }
Saturday, May 8, 1858—10 A. M. }

Convention met in pursuance to call of John Brown and others, and was called to order by Mr. Gibson, on whose motion Mr. Wm. C. Monroe was chosen President; when, on motion of Mr. Brown, Mr. J. H. Kagi was elected Secretary. On motion of Mr. Delany, Mr. Brown then proceeded to state the object of the Convention at length, and then to explain the general features of the plan of action in the execution of the project in view by the Convention. Mr. Delany and others spoke in favor of the project and the plan, and both were agreed to by general consent.

Mr. Brown then presented a plan of organization, entitled "Provisional constitution and ordinances for the people of the United States," and moved the reading of the same.

Mr. Kinnard objected to the reading until an oath of secrecy be taken by each member of the Convention; whereupon Mr. Delany moved that the following parole of honor be taken by all members of the Convention: "I solemnly affirm that I will not in any way divulge any of the secrets of this Convention, except to persons entitled to know the same, on the pain of forfeiting the respect and protection of this organization;" which motion was carried.

The President then proceeded to administer the obligation; after which

The question was taken on the reading of the plan proposed by Mr. Brown, and the same carried.

The plan was then read by the Secretary; after which, on motion of Mr. Whipple, it was ordered that it be now read by articles for consideration.

The articles, from one to forty-five, inclusive, were then read and adopted. On the reading of the forty-sixth, Mr. Reynolds moved to strike out the same. Reynolds spoke in favor, and Brown, Monroe, Owen Brown, Delany, Realf, Kinnard and Kagi against. The question was then taken and lost, there being but one vote in the affirmative.

The article was then adopted. The forty-seventh and forty-eighth articles, with the schedule, were then adopted in the same manner. It was then moved by Mr. Delany that the title and preamble stand as read, Carried.

On motion of Mr. Kagi, the constitution, as a whole, was then unanimously adopted.

The Convention then, at 1½ P. M., adjourned, on motion of Mr. Jackson, till 3 o'clock.

Three o'clock, P. M.—Journal read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Delany, it was then ordered that those approving of the Constitution as adopted sign the same; whereupon the names of all the members were appended.

After congratulatory remarks by Messrs. Kinnard and Delany, the Convention, on motion of Mr. Whipple, adjourned at 3¾ o'clock. J. H. KAGI,
Secretary of the Convention.

The above is a journal of the Provisional Constitutional Convention held at Chatham, Canada West, May 8, 1858, as herein stated.

CHATHAM, (Canada West,) Saturday, May 8, 1858.

Six P. M.—In accordance with, and obedience to, the provisions of the schedule to the Constitution for the proscribed and oppressed people "of the United States of America," to-day adopted at this place, a convention was called by the President of the Convention framing that instrument, and met at the above-named hour for the purpose of electing officers to fill the offices specially established and named by said Constitution.

The convention was called to order by Mr. M. R. Delany, upon whose nomination Mr. Wm. C. Monroe was chosen President, and Mr. J. H. Kagi Secretary.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Whipple, Kagi, Bell, Cook and Monroe, was then chosen to select candidates for the various offices to be filled, for the consideration of the Convention.

On reporting progress, and asking leave to sit again, that request was refused, and committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the Convention then went into the election of officers in the following manner and order:

Mr. Whipple nominated John Brown for Commander-in-Chief, who was, on the seconding of Mr. Delany, elected by acclamation.

Mr. Realf nominated J. H. Kagi for Secretary of War, who was elected in the same manner.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Convention then adjourned to 9 A. M., on Monday, the 10th.

MONDAY, May 10, 1858—9 A. M.—The proceedings of the Convention on Saturday were read and approved.

The President announced that the business before the Convention was the further election of officers.

Mr. Whipple nominated Thomas M. Kinard for President. In a speech of some length Mr. Kinard declined.

Mr. Anderson nominated J. W. Loguen for the same office. The nomination was afterwards withdrawn, Mr. Loguen not being present, and it being announced that he would not serve if elected.

Mr. Brown then moved to postpone the election of President for the present. Carried.

The Convention then went into the election of members of Congress. Messrs. Alfred M. Ellsworth and Osborn Anderson were elected.

After which the Convention went into the election of Secretary of State, to which office Richard Realf was chosen.

Whereupon the Convention adjourned to 2½ P. M.

2½ P. M.—Convention again assembled, and went into a balloting for the election of Treasurer and Secretary of the Treasury.

Owen Brown was elected as the former, and George B. Gill as the latter.

The following resolution was then introduced by Mr. Brown and unanimously passed:

Resolved, That John Brown, J. H. Kagi, Richard Realf, L. F. Parsons, C. P. Tidd, C. Whipple, C. W. Moffit, John E. Cook, Owen Brown, Steward Taylor, Osborn Anderson, A. M. Ellsworth, Richard Richardson, W. H. Leeman and John Lawrence be, and are hereby appointed a Committee to whom is delegated the power of the Convention to fill by election all the offices specially named in the Provisional Constitution which may be vacant after the adjournment of this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

J. KAGI, Secretary of the Convention.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION WRITTEN BY EACH PERSON.

Wm. Charles Monroe, President of the Convention; G. J. Reynolds, J. C. Grant, A. J. Smith, James M. Jones, George B. Gill, M. F. Bailey, Wm. Lambert, S. Alfred Whipple, James M. Bue, W. H. Leeman, Alfred M. Ellsworth, John E. Cook, Steward Taylor, James W. Son, John Cannel, Robinson Alexander, Richard Realf, Thomas F. Cary, Richard Richardson, L. F. Parsons, Thomas M. Kinnard, M. H. Delany, Robert Vanvanken, Thomas M. Stringer, Charles P. Tidd, John A. Thomas, C. Whipple, J. D. Shadd, Robert Newman, Owen Brown, John Brown, J. H. Harris, Charles Smith, Simon Fishin, Isaac Holler, James Smith, J. H. Kagi, Secretary of the Convention.

MEMORANDUM.

J. W. Pattengell, $5; Samuel Fanger, $5; George Fauser, $2; J. C. Thompson, $3; W. H. Hull, $25. Total, $40.

J. Willis, $18; T. W. Scudder, $2; Dr., (order on Griffin,) $5; ——, $10; J. D. Adams, $20, paid by Scudder; S. M. Stevens, $22. Total, $72.

C. W. Moffit, 50 cents; R. Richardson, $1 50; L. F. Parsons, $7; R. Realf, $7. Total, $16.

Sem. as follows: Double eagles, $15,000; eagles, $5,000. Total, $20,000. W. WEBER.

MEMORANDUM—OFFICES FILLED.

Commander-in-Chief, John Brown; Secretary of War, J. H. Kagi; Members of Congress, Alfred M. Ellsworth, Osborne Anderson; Treasurer, Owen Brown; Secretary of the Treasury, Geo. B. Gill, (vacant;) Secretary of State, Richard Realf,* (vacant.)

* Brown says an Englishman, and died on the passage coming out.

[No. 9.] WEST ANDOVER, (Ashtabula Co., Ohio,) }
Sunday Evening, Aug. 7, 1859. }

FRIEND J. H.: I leave to-morrow (Monday) for my Northern tour. Have succeeded admirably in getting the freight started in good shape—in short, "all right." Saw Mr. W. yesterday. Mr. H. L. was here a day or two since. They will start in a couple of weeks, unless they hear from you in the meantime to the contrary. Have written you three letters before this. Have received the drafts for two hundred. The last shall probably get cashed in Rochester, perhaps at Ashtabula. If you wish to communicate with me before I return write to my wife, under cover to Mr. L., as heretofore, and she will forward to me at Chatham. I yesterday gave W. $6, which, in addition to the $20 which our friend S. gave him, will enable the three to meet their traveling expenses. Shall write you quite often while away. The first lot of freight of 15 boxes, I presume, has reached you ere this. The last (six boxes and one chest) will not be many days behind them. All well.

Very truly, &c.,
JOHN SMITH.

[No. 16.] SANDUSKY, (O.) }
Saturday Evening, Aug. 27, 1859. }

FRIEND HENRIE: I have not written since I left Syracuse for the reason that I had nothing definite to write until within two or three days, and then was too much occupied to write. At St. C. I found none, and went on to Hamilton, where I met with several capital fellows. The coppersmith on the G. W. R. Railroad will go, but has an engagement on a steam-engine which will hold him several weeks. I think him one of those men who must be obtained if possible. For several months he was entirely out of business waiting, but, hearing nothing, took a job, which he cannot now leave till finished. There is at Hamilton two other men every way fitted by nature for such a place, one at least of whom will start as soon as traveling expenses can be raised. At Dr. W.'s house we formed an *association*, the officers consisting of Chairman, Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, the business of which is *to hunt up good workmen and raise the means among themselves to send them forward*. I am in communication with this association, and can reach them all at once through their Corresponding Secretary; so that whatever you wish to communicate can be done through me by letter without delay. No minutes of the organization, nor of any of its proceedings, are or will be preserved in writing. I formed similar associations in Chat——, and also at B-x-t-n. At the first place (H.) they will take hold at once and do something. At Chatham I met a hearty response. The delay since they last saw you has caused them, however, to scatter and involve themselves in business arrangements. The captain of the fire company and one other of the best has gone to Fraser's River. Dick was away harvesting a number of miles from there, but what they say is on hand. Alex. had disposed of his affairs a good while since, and until within a few weeks had been waiting, but has lately resumed; thinks he can now close out by 1st November; and in the mean time, to prove his devotion, will furnish means to help on two or three himself. He can be fully relied on. Anderson, at Chat., will come on immediately. At "B—n" I found the man, the leading spirit in that affair, which you, Henrie, referred to. On Thursday night last I went with him on foot twelve miles, much of the way through mere paths, and sought out in "the bush" some of the *choicest*. Had a meeting after 1 o'clock at night at his house. He has a wife and five children, all small, and they are living very poorly indeed—"roughing it in the bush"—but his wife is a heroine, and *he will be on hand as soon* as his family can be provided for. He owes about $30; says that a hundred additional would enable him to leave them comfortable for a good while. After viewing him in all points I am capable of, I have to say that I think him worth *in our market as much as two or three hundred average men*, and even at this rate I should rate him too low. For *physical capacity*, for *practical judgment*, for courage and *moral tone*, for *energy*, and *force*, and *will*, for an experience that would not only enable him to *meet* difficulty, but give *confidence* to overcome it, I should have to go a long way to find his equal, and, in my judgment, would be a cheap acquisition at almost any price. I shall *immediately* make a strenuous effort to raise the means to send him on.

Mr. A——n, at Detroit, is all alive; also DeB. However, Mr. A.'s wife is very sick; he will get down there as soon as possible. Is to let me know right away, by letter, *what* he can do, and *when*. DeB. is *the* working man there, and a host in himself. Thompson is on hand as soon as he can shape his affairs so that his family—a wife and one child, 6 months old—can be provided for. I saw friend Isaac's letter to DeB., and took a copy to send on to the other associations. When at "W——y" I saw our friends from Mo.; they are *all doing well*, are working hard; have raised a great deal of stuff to live on. (I'm) and his family are out on a farm, about 11 miles; did not see him. They all say he is doing better probably than any of those at "W——y." They seemed anxious to do some washing, or something for me for nothing. They said, "tell your ——, and them with him, that we all owes um a great deal more than we can ever pay in dis world."

By the way, it is now well ascertained that the fire was caused by an incendiary, or incendiaries, in the interest of the tyrants, who could devise no other plan.

I go on to-night from here, so as to meet the morning train for Oberlin. Shall write you very soon again. I left Mr. ——, our Syracuse friend, at Detroit, from whence he will return home, stopping at Ingersoll and London. Perhaps, on the whole, it was best I had him accompany me on this trip, yet my first ideas of him I find are correct. "He *is* too fat;" nor is this all—his heart is only PASSIVELY in our cause. Wherever I have been they tell me I had no need of a voucher, as my *resemblance to "Isaac"* would have been sufficient. As it is, I very much regret that I spent so much money in transporting so much *inert* adipose matter. Now don't imagine anything occurred to mar friendly feelings; there did not, and what I have said I wish regarded as confidential. When I get home, if there is nothing which *you have laid out for me to do*, I shall, as soon as I can get to it, set about raising some funds for the cause. From this on I mean to devote my whole time, if I can, in the work. Don't fail to attach my name to that document, or those documents. You know.

If friend "Isaac" wishes me to go anywhere else I shall need more means, as I have only enough to get back with. In haste, yours, JOHN SMITH.

Give my warmest regards to all the fraternity.

WEST ANDOVER, (Ashtabula Co., Ohio,) }
Thursday Morning, Sept. 8, 1859. }

FRIEND HENRIE: I yesterday evening received yours of September 2, and I not only hasten to reply, but hasten to lay its contents before those who are interested. Through those associations which I formed in C——, I am, through the corresponding Secretary of *each, able to reach each individual member at the shortest notice by letter. I am devoting my whole time to our company business.* Shall immediately go out organizing and raising funds. From what *I*, even, had understood, I had supposed you would not think it best to commence opening the coal banks before Spring, unless circumstances should make it imperative. However, I suppose the reasons are satisfactory to you, and if so, those who own smaller shares ought not to object. I hope we shall be able to get on in season some of those old miners of whom I wrote you. Shall strain every nerve to accomplish this. You may be assured that what you say to me will reach those who may be benefited thereby, and those who would take stock, in the shortest possible time; so don't fail to keep me posted. *My initials* simply under cover to Horace, will answer just as well, and perhaps better. Please remember this. Did the last shipment of six boxes and one chest of household goods safely arrive? How did the mining *prospect* seem to strike our R——r friend? In short, was his faith increased in the practicability and profit of the work, and how much stock did he take?

I some think of exhibiting a specimen of the fence at the Cleveland Fair in October—about the first of the month, I believe, and I may direct you to write me there, in care of the friends with whom you used to board. When in Cleveland I made their acquaintance; am pleased with them. Mrs. S. thought she could do something, even though her husband was too much absorbed in other business. She might invest profitably, and would be a good stockholder. You might drop her a line through me, if you think better than to her direct. I feel that it is *all important* you should have that wire from the East, and hope you will not have to make any fence without it. The specimens put up here are beautiful. Our castings cost us here not less than three cents per pound. If our plan succeeds I think the cost might be materially lessened.

Last night we had a smart frost; cannot say how much the corn is injured; no piece that I have seen is out the way of frost yet.

There is a general dearth of news in this region. By the way, I notice through the Cleveland *Leader* that "Old Brown" is again figuring in Kansas. Well, every dog must have his day, and he will no doubt find the end of his tether. Did you ever hear of such a high-handed piece of business? However, it's just like him. The Black Republicans—some of them may wink at such things, but I tell you, friend Henrie, he's too salt a dose for many of them to swallow, and I can already see symptoms of divisions in their ranks. We are bound to roll up a good stiff majority for our side this Fall. I will send you herewith the item referred to, which I clipped from the *Leader*. Give best regards to all, and believe me, faithfully yours. JOHN.

P. S.—Direct to "I. B. J.," under cover to Horace, until further notice.

The following is the extract from the *Leader* referred to in the within letter:

"'OLD BROWN'—RELEASE OF DR. DOY.—It is intimated that Dr. Doy owes his release from prison at St. Joseph to the presence of the brave Ossawatomie Brown in Kansas. The marked coolness, firmness, sagacity, and success of the deed bespeak 'Old Brown's' work. It was planned and executed by a leader of daring character, and whose audacity in boarding the slaveholders in their den had been rendered matchless by experience. The reward of $3,000, offered some months ago by the Governor of Missouri, for the capture of Capt. Brown, is a tempting one, but the Missourians do not appear to be very anxious to make the special acquaintance of the hero of Black Jack, Ossawatomie, and Fort Scott."

[No. 17.] OBERLIN, Aug. 23, 1859.

DEAR SIR: Yours of Aug. 9 came to hand this morning, and I hasten to reply, and shall have replied to your first letter before, but it was so long reaching me that I was afraid you would have left Chambersburgh. My pecuniary condition is such (having made a loss in consequence of being in jail of about $1,200, on property shipped West,) that I regret to say I cannot advance the money to save your father's land. It would give me great pleasure to do this; and I am sorry I cannot.

Next, with regard to the last proposition: Our people have been drained of the last copper to pay expenses for the Oberlin trial, and are now sued by Lowe for $20,000 damages for false imprisonment.

We have, in all probability, got to have another clinch with the scoundrels, and money, money, money, will be needed at every step.

If I could possibly do so, I would send you the required amount, but in my opinion it will not be possible to raise it. By visiting other places, and interesting other parties, it might be done, but not here. I have to go to Missouri in a few days to look after my business there, which has been left in a disastrous condition by imprisonment. Yours, truly, R. PLUMB.

J. HENRIE, Esq.

The following is in Old Brown's handwriting:

Look for letters directed to John Henrie, at Chambersburgh. Inquire or letters at Chambersburgh for I. Smith & Sons, and write them at Harper's Ferry *as soon* as any does come. See Mr. Henry Watson at Chambersburgh, and find out if the *Tribune* comes on. Have Mr. Watson and his *reliable* friends get ready to receive company. Get Mr. Watson to make you acquainted with his reliable friends, *but do not appear* to be any wise thick with them, and *do not often be seen with any such* man. Get Mr. Watson, *if he can*, to find out a trusty man or men to stop with at Hagerstown, (if any such there be,) as Mr. Thos. Henry has gone from there. Write Tidd to come to Chambersburgh by Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh at once. He can stop off at the Pittsburgh road at Hudson, and go to Jason's for his trunk. Write Carpenter and Hazlett that we are all well, right, and ready as soon as we can get our boarding-house fixed, when we will write them to come on, and by what route. I will pay Hazlett the money he advanced to Anderson for expenses traveling. Find yourself a comfortable cheap boarding-house at once. Write I. Smith & Sons, at Harper's Ferry. Inquire after your four Cleveland friends, and have them come on to Chambersburgh if they are on the way; *if not on the road*, have them wait till we are better prepared. *Be careful what you write to all persons.* Do not send or bring any more persons here until we advise you of our readiness to board them.

[No. 1.] WESTPORT, April 16, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I am here waiting a conveyance to take me home; have been quite prostrated almost the whole time since you left me at John's with the difficulty in my head and ear, and with the ague in consequence. I am now some better. Had a good visit at Rochester, but did not effect much. Had a first-rate time at Peterboro'; got of Mr. S. 4 and others $160 nearly, and a note (which I think a good one) for $285. Mr. S. wrote to Eastern friends to make up at least $2,000, saying he was in for one fifth the amount.

I feel encouraged to believe it will soon be done, and wish you to let our folks all round understand how the prospects are. Still it will be some days (perhaps weeks) before I can get ready to return. I shall not be idle. If you have found my writing-case and papers, please forward them, without delay, by express, to Henry Thompson. Your friend, B.

J. H. KAGI, Esq.

* Gerrit Smith's residence. † Gerritt Smith.

No. 2.] TRIBUNE OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1859.

SIR: Yours is received, and we inclose our check for forty-one dollars for seven letters from Kansas and two from Ohio.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY & CO.
Mr. J. H. KAGI.

No. 3.] OFFICE OF DAILY MORNING LEADER, }
Cleveland, June 21, 1859. }

DEAR SIR: Mr. Cowles requested me to recommend to your attention the bearer of this, J. H. Kagi, Esq., who is connected with the New-York *Tribune*, and now from Kansas. He designs to go to Buffalo, by lake, on one of the fine steamers you represent.

Yours, truly, J. L. BEARDSLEY.
G. L. HEATON.

No. 4.] PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 23, 1859.

DEAR SIR: Please inquire for a letter at Bedford, Penn. If you do *not* find one *there*, you may understand that you have got ahead of us, and will wait a little. If you have any company along, it may be just as well *not to appear* as fellow-travelers. We may commence *prospecting* before we get to Bedford.

Yours in truth, S. MUNROE.
JOHN HENRIE, Esq.

[TELEGRAPH DISPATCH.]

[No. 5.] CLEVELAND, June 6, 1859.

[*By Telegraph from Boston, 6th*, 1859.]

He got the needful, and left three days ago. Direction unknown. J. G. H.

To J. H. KAGI.

[No. 6.]

DEAR SIR—I wish you to give such explanations to our friends, as to our situation here, as, after advising with Owen, you will be enabled to do. We can, of course do nothing to purpose till our freight is mostly received. You know also that it takes a great deal longer to start some folks than it does others. It will be distressing *in many ways* to have a lot of hands for many days out of employ. We must have time to get on our freight, and also to get on some who are at a distance, before calling on those who are ready and waiting. We *must* make up our lot of hands as near by *at one* and the *same* time as possible. *Do not* use much paper to put names of person and places upon. Send back word about the price of board with you.

Respectfully, yours, J. SMITH.
JOHN HENRIE, Esq.

[No. 7.] CHAMBERSBURG, (Pa.,) June 30, 1859.

DEAR SIR: We leave here to-day for Harper's Ferry, *vid* Hagerstown. When you get there you had best look on the hotel register for I. Smith and sons without making much inquiry. We shall be looking for cheap hands near the railroad, in all probability. You can write I. Smith and sons at Harper's Ferry, should you *need* to do so. Yours, in truth, J. SMITH.

JOHN HENRIE, Esq.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 30, 1859.

DEAR FRIEND: I inclose you a draft for $50 on New-York, bought with money sent by Mrs. Russell. Dr. Howe has already sent you $50, and G. S., of P., writes me that he has sent, or will send $100. The remainder will probably come more slowly, but I think it will come. I have sent your letter to G. S.

Please acknowledge the receipt of these sums.

Yours, ever, F.

Indorsed on back by Brown, "F. B. S. letter."

[No. 15.] COLLINSVILLE, (Conn.,) Aug. 27, 1859.

Your favor of the 24th inst. is at hand. In reply, I would say that I have not yet forwarded any part of the freight spoken of, but shall forward the whole the last of next week.

It was all to have been ready on the 10th of August; but in consequence of some delay in obtaining some malleable castings, the work has been delayed, and I thought it best to send the whole at once, as it would cause me some trouble to make more than one shipment, as the work is being done several miles from this place. The man who is finishing up the work assures me that it will *all* be ready the last of next week. I will advise the day that I send it forward.

Respectfully, yours, CHAS. BLAIR.

Indorsed "Charles Blair's letter."

Messrs. I. SMITH & SONS.

[No. 21.] CHAMBERSBURGHH, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have just received the inclosed letter, together with the *draft* for $50 mentioned therein, and have acknowledged the receipt of the same. I have also received a letter from John Smith, under date of Sandusky, Aug. 27. He would stop at Cleveland. Anderson, at C——n, would be there immediately; one at H——n as soon as he could raise the money; the coppersmith in a few weeks. The latter has been waiting for some time, but at last made an engagement which he could not break for a few weeks. Others have to make certain provisions. John Smith intends to try to raise funds for the object. He says he is ready for any other business you may give him employment in. His money is expended. Is sorry (confidentially) that he went in company with Mr. L——; he *is too fat*, and takes hardly strong interest enough. I have written him.

Respectfully, J. HENRIE.

Indorsed "J. Henrie's letter."

[No. 8.] WEST ANDOVER, Ohio, }
Saturday, July 23, 1859. }

DEAR SIR: Your favor of July 16, including a brif note from I. Smith & Co., is received. Will preserve the *list*; but as yet I have received no letter with *instructions*, or as to *when*, *how*, &c. Please say to Esquire Smith that I yesterday forwarded to canal at Hartstown, Penn., 11 boxes "hardware and castings" from King & Bros. They are numbered and marked thus: 1 to 11. "By railroad *vid* Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh, I. Smith & Sons, Chambersburgh, Penn."

Shall send balance hardware, &c., on Monday next. 18 and 19 are those which were on store with E. A. F. at Lindenville. Mr. Smith will remember. His household goods I shall send along as fast as possible.

The letter asking me to retain the drafts came too late. I had got them cashed. Write often, directing to John Smith, under cover to Horace Lindsley, as before. Let me know if those goods come through safely.

Please say to Mr. S. I am still ready to serve.

Very respectfully, &c., JOHN SMITH.

Indorsed "John Smith's letter to J. Henrie."

J. HENRIE, Esq., Chambersburgh, Penn.

[No. 13.] $10. BROOKLYN, Aug. 18, 1859.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I gladly avail myself of the opportunity afforded by our friend, Mr. F. Douglass, who has just called upon us previous to his visit to you, to inclose you a few lines, the cause in which you are such a zealous laborer a small amount, which, please accept, with my most ardent wishes for its and your benefit.

The visit of our mutual friend Douglass has somewhat revived my rather drooping spirits in the cause; but seeing such ambition and enterprise in him, I am again encouraged with best wishes for your welfare and prosperity, and the good of your cause.

I subscribe myself your sincere friend,
MRS. E. A. GLOUCESTER.

Please write to me. With best respects to your son.

Indorsed by Brown, "E. A. Gloucester's letter."

[No. 11.] SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 17, 1859.

FRIEND HENRIE: I am here to-day, so far on my way back from Boston, whither I went on Friday last. Found our Syracuse friend there, but his engagements were such that he could not possibly leave until yesterday morning. We reached here about 12 o'clock last night. While in Boston I improved the time in making the acquaintance of those staunch friends of our friend Isaac. First called on Dr. H.,* whom I found. I had no letter of introduction, received me most cordially. He gave me a letter to the friend who does business on Milk-street. Went with him to his house in Medford, and took dinner. The last word he said to me was "tell friend" (Isaac) "that we have the *fullest confidence in his endeavor*, whatever may be the result. I have met no man on whom I more implicit reliance may be placed." He views matters from the stand-points of reason and principle, and I think his firmness is unshakable. The friend at concord I did not see; he was absent from home. The others here will, however, communicate with him. They were all, in short, *very much* gratified, and have had their faith and hopes much strengthened. Found a number of *earnest* and *warm* friends, whose sympathies and *theories* do not exactly harmonize, but in spite of themselves their *hearts* will *lead* their *heads*. Our Boston friends thought it better that our old friend from Syracuse should accompany me in my journey northward. I shall leave in an hour or two for Rochester, where I will finish this letter. I am glad I went to Boston, as *all* the friends were of the opinion that our friend "——" was in another part of the world, if not in another sphere. Our cause is their cause in the fullest sense of the word.

* Dr. Howe.

[No. 12] ROCHESTER, Thursday evening, }
August 17, 1859. }

On my way to our friend's house I met his son Lewis, who informs me that his father left here on Tuesday, *via* New-York and Philadelphia, to make you a visit. Mr. L. will come on to-night in the 1:30 train, when we shall go right on North. That other young friend went on from here to visit you yesterday. He will take a more direct route. Do not know as I have anything further to say now. My warmest regards to all our friends. Faithfully, yours, JOHN.

Indorsed, "John Smith's letter to J. Henrie."

[No. 10.] SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

FRIEND J. HENRIE: Day before yesterday I reached Rochester. Found our "Rochester friend" absent at Niagara Falls. Yesterday he returned, and I spent remainder of day and evening with him and Mr. E. Morton, with whom friend Isaac is acquainted.

The friend at Rochester will set out to make you a *visit* in a few days. He will be accompanied by that "other young man," and, if it can be brought around, also by the woman that the Syracuse friend could tell me of. The *son* will probably remain back for a while. I gave "Fred's" $20 to defray expenses. If alive and well you will see him ere long. I found him in rather low spirits—left him in high. Accidentally met at R. Mr. E. Morton. He was much pleased to hear from you; was anxious for a copy of that letter of instructions to show our friend at "Pr.,"* who, Mr. M. says, *has his whole soul absorbed in this matter*. I have just made him a present mailed him at R., when he starts to be for two or three weeks. He wished me to say to you that he has reliable information that a certain noted colonel, whose name you are all acquainted with, is now in Italy. By the way, the impression prevails generally that a certain acquaintance of ours headed the party that visited St. J., in *Mo.*, lately; of course I don't try to deny that which bears *such* ear-marks.

Came on here this morning. Friend L. gone to Boston, Mass., and also said woman. As T. does not know personally those persons in C. to whom it is necessary to have letters of introduction, and he thinks I had better get him to go with me there.

I have made up my mind, notwithstanding the extra expense, to go on to Boston. L. is expected to visit C. soon, any way, and his wife thinks would continue to go immediately.

I think, for other reasons, also, I had better go on to Boston. Morton says our particular friend, Mr. S——n, in that city, is especially anxious to hear from you—has his heart and hand both engaged in the cause; shall try and find him. Our Rochester friend thinks the woman whom I shall see in Boston, "whose services might prove invaluable," had better be helped on.

I leave this eve in the 11:35 train from here; shall return as soon as possible to make my visit to C. Will write you after. So far all is well.

Keep me advised as far as consistent.

Fraternally yours, JOHN SMITH.

Indorsed "John Smith's letter to J. Henrie."

* Peterboro', Gerrit Smith's home.

[No. 20.] WEST ANDOVER, Sept. 2, 1859.

FRIEND HENRIE: I reached here day before yesterday, and have since been busy writing to "our folks" both in C.* and nearer home. Have sent off letters to De B. at O.† A[illegible]——nt to Buxton, and to Hamilton to Fr.§ in New-York, and this morning to F. B. S. at Concord, Massachusetts. In all these letters I have forwarded the latest word from your region. Friend I.——y[illegible] O——— will be on hand soon. Mr. C. H. L.——n‡‡ will do all he can here, but his health is bad. J. D. H. I did not see, but I.——n thought would be right on. Mrs. Sturtevant‖ is a *working* woman; anything she can do she will take hold of in earnest. Write her if you get time. James Smith is marrying a wife, "and therefore cannot come." John I.——y,¶ brother of G. H. I., of O——h, sympathizes strongly and will work hard. Ralph,** also, I think.

I shall start out soon to try to get some means in the way; father suggests that when here to help on the cause in the mean time. I will be worth remitting some pecuniary aid to the cause. I wish he would remit me some means—say $250 or $300—as I had only enough left to go back with, and I have to *purchase* the material to Winter my little stock on since I was absent and on this business during the having season. Am greatly rejoiced that the boxes (6), freight, are *all through safe*, as that was the most important part. Surely, as father says, "a good Providence seems to lead us." How was our friend pleased? You say he returned, I wish to know in what "frame of mind."

Enclosed is a letter to H——e, which came under cover to me. Don't fail to keep me fully advised, as through me you can reach the *faithful whereon I have been*. I will write very often. My last letter I sent you from Sandusky. Yours, JOHN.

* Cleveland. † Detroit. ‡ Chatham. § Peterboro', Gerrit Smith's home. ‖ Leary. ¶ Charles H. Langston. †† Of Cleveland. ‡‡ John Langston. §§ Ralph Plumb.

[No. 19.] NEW-YORK STATE BANK, }
ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1859. }

SIRS: I have received, with inclosure, your favor of ——.

I hand you herewith my draft on Mechanics' Bank, New-York, for $100, in accordance with instructions from the Hon. Gerrit Smith Peterboro', New-York.

Respectfully yours,
J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

[No. 14.] CLEVELAND, Aug. 22, 1859.

MY DEAR J. HENRIE: I wrote you immediately on receipt of your last letter; then went up to Oberlin to see Leary; I saw Smith, Davis, and Mitchell; they all promised, and that was all. Leary wants to provide for his family, Mitchell to lay his crop by, and all make such excuses until I am disgusted with myself and the whole *negro set*—G——p——m it!

If you was here your influence would do something, but the moment you are gone all my speaking don't amount to anything. I will speak to Smith to-day. I know that Mitchell hadn't got the money, and I tried to sell my farm and everything else to raise money, but have not raised a cent yet. Charlie Langston says, "it is too bad;" but what he will do, if anything, I don't know. I wish you would write to him, for I believe he can do more good than I. Please write to him immediately, and I will give up this thing to him. I think, however, nothing will inspire their confidence unless you come. I will, however, do all I can.

Yours, J. D. H.

Charlie goes to see Leary to-day. D.

[No. 18.] Letter from "F." dated Springfield, Aug. 27, 1859.—Extract:

"I conclude your operation will not be delayed if the money reaches you in course of the next fortnight, if you are sure of having it then. I cannot certainly perceive that you will but think so. Harriet Talman is probably in New-Bedford sick; she has staid home in New-England, and been a kind of missionary. God prosper you in all your works."

[No. 22.] OBERLIN, Sept. 8, 1859.

RESPECTED SIR: I received yours per C. H. L.,* and have delayed answering it directly until the present. I have not seen J. D. H. since I received it, but have heard from him. Nothing delays me more than want of means. I have been unhealthy for some time, but have grown quite well. I saw J. B., Jr., a week ago, and received a letter from him yesterday. His statements to me were satisfactory. I have a handy man who is willing and every way competent to dig coal, but, like myself, has no tools. If the company employs him they will have to furnish him tools. His address is John Copeland, Jr., Oberlin. He is an honest man, and will do as much labor as the common run of men. I saw Mr. P——t. I think he can get an outfit from parties interested in our welfare in this place. If so, I shall be on as soon as I can. Yours sincerely, L. S. LEARY.

To J. HENRIE.

* Charles H. Langston, Oberlin rescuer. † Now a prisoner at Charlestown. ‡ Ralph Plumb, lawyer, and Oberlin rescuer.

REPORTS OF COLONELS GIBSON AND BAYLOR OF THE VIRGINIA MILITIA.

In the columns of the Richmond *Enquirer* appear the official reports of the campaign which ended triumphantly in the capture of BROWN and his army one score strong. We lament that we can only concede room to so much of the report of "ROBERT W. BAYLOR, Colonel Third Regiment of Cavalry," as relates to the negotiations with the insurgents, after the cavalry, having reached Harper's Ferry at the close of a weary march *achieved entirely a-foot*, had had a sharp engagement with the enemy. Col. BAYLOR reports:

Immediately after the troops were withdrawn, Capt. Brown sent to me, through Isaac Russell, one of their prisoners, a verbal communication, stating if I would permit him to cross the bridge with his prisoners, to some point beyond, he would set them at liberty. I sent him the following reply in writing:

HEADQUARTERS, HARPER'S FERRY.

CAPT. JOHN BROWN—*Sir*: Upon consultation with Mr. Isaac Brown, one of your prisoners, who has come to me on terms of capitulation, I say to you, if you will set at liberty our citizens, we will leave the Government to deal with you concerning their property, as it may think most advisable. (Signed)

ROBERT W. BAYLOR Col. Commandant.

In reply, I received the following answer in writing:

Capt. John Brown answers:

In consideration of all my men, whether living or dead, or wounded, being soon safely in, and delivered up to me at this point, with all their arms and ammunition, we will then take our prisoners and cross the Potomac bridge, a little beyond which we will set them at liberty; after which we can negotiate about the Government property as may be best. Also, we require the delivery of our hor

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itchings, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS.
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES,
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
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ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED OFFERED FOR SALE IN NEW-YORK,
And on the most reasonable terms at the DEPOT for the sale of the
LONDON COMPANY'S, ELLIOTT'S, SILVESTER'S, GEBHARDT'S
And other celebrated Publishers' Pictures.

JOHN WILEY,
No. 56 Walker-st.

*** Trade supplied at the lowest importation prices.
Fine groups and scenery from $1 50 to $6 per dozen. Orders from the country mailed and prepaid on receipt of money.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LATE MADISON-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In pursuance of the subjoined resolution of the Board of Trustees of the (late) Madison-st. M. E. Church, you are invited to attend a meeting of the male members of said Church, to be held on the evening of MONDAY, 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, at the Church (now of the Port Society of New-York), corner of Catharine and Madison sts. Punctual attendance is requested.

GEORGE ELLIOTT,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Resolution passed by the Board of Trustees Aug. 4, 1859.

Resolved, That as the order of Court authorizing sale of the Madison-st. Church directed the balance of funds arising from sale of the same to be invested for the benefit of the petitioners, it is hereby declared to be the sense of this Board, that the funds now remaining in their hands be appropriated in such a way as may be directed by a majority of the male members of the Church, of twenty-one years of age, and of one year's standing at the time said Church was sold, and that the present place of residence of such members be ascertained, so far as practicable, and notice personally served on them, of the time and place of a meeting of said members, to be called for said purpose, on or before the 1st of November next.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, this well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red, and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE, for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway; Hayes, Brooklyn; Callender, Philadelphia; Bates, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; and Druggists generally.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUMerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from all objections to which most oils are subject—an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by

DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st.,

Sole owners and manufacturers of DIETZ'S PATENT COAL OIL LAMPS, for burning coal oil, with or without chimney.

NOTICE.—THE SHIPPERS OF GOODS BY THE steamer NEW WORLD, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., will confer a favor on the Company by sending invoices of property shipped, together with copies of receipts of the same, to the Company's office, Pier No. 16 North River.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

FOR SALE—THE DELAWARE-BUILT SCHOONer *Alabama*, seven years old, carries 3,800 bushels corn, drawing 6½ feet water; also the schooner *Wauponsa*, two years old, 4,300 bushels capacity, draws 6 feet water; both in complete order, and will be sold low to close a concern. Apply to

B. N. FOX & CO., No. 60 Water-st.

COUNTERFEITERS OF SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, BEWARE!—Judge Grier, of United States District Court, has granted an injunction to prevent the sale of an infringement of above article. This infringement is call "Condensed Lye."

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries and private families. For sale by
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

BOOK-SAFE WANTED—SMALL SIZE, SECond-hand. Address, stating terms, etc., H. & S., Box No. 3,411 New-York Post-office.

STOVE FOR SALE—HANDSOME, LARGE size, nearly new, suited for office or store, at No. 139 Broadway, fourth floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS for sale for a fair bonus, a lease of a store on Broadway, between Leonard and Canal sts.; store 25 by 100 feet; 5 stories, marble front, illuminated vaults, rear entrance; the lease can be made for 10 years, if desirable. Also, to lease, 2 large stores on Broadway, in same location. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, office of E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO AGENTS AND OTHERS.—AN ARTICLE in daily use in all families, and another of great interest, especially to Antiquarians and Religious People, can be sold in a manner pleasant and profitable by gentlemen or ladies, even if they have no tact as agents. The price is 25 and 36 cents each, or 50 cents for both, free by mail. Send for them, or for a circular. Address Box 1,249 Post-office, New-York.

$1,500.—PARTNER WANTED TO JOIN the advertiser in the manufacture of a light article used in every house, having the advantage of patent just issued, for which a medal has been awarded by the American Institute recently closed. This will be found on investigation a rare chance to make money. SOUTHWICK & MORTON, No. 61 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A CRACKER ROUTE, NOW DOING a good business, with a good team, wagon, harness, sled, and route embracing Jersey City, Bergen, Bergen Point and Hudson City. For particulars, apply at SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE'S Bakery, No. 116 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE WESTern or Southern property, several invoices of staple and miscellaneous merchandise, suitable for any market. Some cash required to remove incumbrance. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau and 13 Pine sts.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the old established Ship Stores and Chandlery, No. 179 South-st. For particulars, apply on the premises.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. DARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $26 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.

O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

BILLIARDS.—GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED CUSHIons and Tables can only be bought at his factory. Private houses furnished. Two good second-hand tables for sale cheap. W. H. GRIFFITH,
No. 146 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNTRY by two smart Protestant young women as competent laundresses. Apply at WESLEY'S first-class female office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. Also, by a number of smart Protestant girls and others, in various branches, and with the best of references. Employers by applying at this office, will find a superior class of girls at reasonable wages; a lady in attendance. 20 smart Protestant girls wanted to-day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived with French families; has no objection to assist with the plain washing if required, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 76 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND laundress or chambermaid and waitress by a most capable, faithful servant; is a girl neat in person, economical and trustworthy, of mild and obliging disposition and will try to please. No objection to do general housework Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman with excellent City references, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies, ice-creams and fancy dishes; wages, $10. Also, a girl as waitress and chambermaid; understands her business perfectly. Call, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST INTELLIGENT AND obliging young woman, a situation as cook and washer, or to do housework, or chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself useful; understands each capacity, as her City references will show; no objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST CLASS cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking charge of the kitchen; is a good meat and pastry cook, and understands all kinds of desserts; has the best references. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT ENGLISH YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer; understands pastry, bread, meats, soups, &c., and a neat washer and ironer; good reference. A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to do housework; no objection to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL SOUTH as competent nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork, waiting, or fine washing and ironing, by a particularly neat, tidy girl, with the best of City reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., or address ELLEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse or as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; is very fond of children and used to take care of them; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN UPRIGHT, INDUSTRIOUS girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist to wash and iron; can make up shirts and ladies' fine things in the best manner; can do all kinds of family sewing; is active, careful and willing. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid, and assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly, and can furnish the best of references from her last place; can be seen at No. 275 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROCURing a situation for a most respectable young English woman; is an excellent seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; also wait on a lady; the best City reference. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second story, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations; one as good cook; would assist in the washing; the other as laundress; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, a situation to do kitchen work; she is well recommended, and knows her business thoroughly. Call at No. 127 19th-st., corner of 7th-av., up stairs; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as general housekeeper; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself useful; has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation. She is a first-class meat and pastry cook, including soups, sauces, jellies, &c., with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can be recommended from her last place. Call at No. 122 Amity-st., 2d floor back; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework in a small, private family, or chamberwork and seamstress. Best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 164 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO FIRST-class French servants; one is an excellent pastry cook; the other, a young girl, as nursery and plain sewer, or as chambermaid, and to make herself generally useful Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation in a respectable family, as seamstress and do light chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing; is perfectly willing to make herself useful; City reference. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 186 East 34th-st. Can be seen for two days, second floor, front room. Has good City reference.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman (an Episcopalian) desires a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of an infant; is well recommended. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 100 East 12th-st., corner of 3d-av., one flight of stairs up, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chambermaid and waitress or waitress; has lived three years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, near 3d av.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer; good references can be given for all of these situations. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the chamberwork and fine washing or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 1st-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; she is also a good baker; is well recommended, and neat about her work. Call at No. 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing. Call at her present employer's, No. 29 Union-square, corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN ELderly woman; understands baking; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 67 33d-st., corner Broadway, third floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or travel with a family. Apply at No. 254 10th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework or chamberwork and washing; best of reference given; no objection to a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 748 East 39th-st., cor. 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, WILling girl; understands plain cooking; washes and irons well; is competent and trustworthy. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands perfectly American and English styles; best City references. Can be seen at 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR CHAMbermaid, by a young woman, who can give the best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 260 Greene-st., near Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. Address E. C., No. 117 Front-st., Brooklyn.

WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse; can refer to an experienced physician. Apply at No. 293 Rivington-st., fourth story. Inquire for Mrs. ROBINSON.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESpectability desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess to children, or would accept a situation as housekeeper. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 28 North Moore-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

FAMILIES WANTING PROTESTANT SERvants with good recommendations, will please call at the Employment Agency of the P. E. Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., where they will always find English, Irish, Scotch and Americans on hand, such as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and girls for general housework; also, coachmen and waiters.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 131 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and home, No. 69 6th-av., h were efficient domeiicsc an be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5to 15 years.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., still continues to supply families with first-class servants of every description. An excellent Protestant cook, a Protestant nurse, a Welsh chambermaid and seamstress, are now waiting for situations. All are thoroughly competent and well recommended.

EMPLOYERS WANTING HELP WILL find first-rate for all kinds of work at No. 207 Hudson-st., near Canal. Fees, 25 cents, cash down and no grumbling. A young woman wants a situation to go South, as waitress, seamstress or nurse. Good reference given. C. WATSON.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD GERMAN, ENGlish, Scotch, French, and Irish servants; they are clean, efficient, obliging, and well recommended: (wages moderate.) Employers will not be disappointed in procuring any of the above help by applying at the Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. MORRIS CONNERT.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED child's nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can do up muslins neatly; understands the duties of either situation thoroughly; would like to travel; excellent City reference. Call for two days at the store, No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook, would assist in the washing and ironing; or would like to go as laundress; is fully competent to take either. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 256 3d-av., corner of 22d-st., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 103 West 30th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A Protestant, a situation as gardener; understands his business; or as groom and coachman, in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all their different branches, and is a careful driver; no objection to City or country; has good reference if required. Can be seen at the seed-store No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed E. F. will be attended to, for three days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT COACHMAN, A Protestant man, wishes a situation as coachman in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; has lived in the first families of this City. Has the best City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. A note addressed to H. G., for three days, Box No. 218 *Times* Office, will meet attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man of sober, steady and industrious habits; is a good groom and first-rate driver, and would be willing and obliging about the place; can come well recommended from his last and former employers in this City. Call on, or address P. F., at Mr. Trainor's harness store, No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Understands his business perfectly, and can give good City references. A note address ed to E. N., care of Mr. B. Moise, No 845 Broadway, near Union-square, will receive immediate answer for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can clean furniture or silver. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., in the harness maker's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE married man, as coachman; he is a good driver and understands the management of horses; he is willing to make himself generally useful; best of City reference; Address J. B., Box No. 191 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; a steady, good driver; has lived in his last place upwards of five years; has the highest of testimonials. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant salesman or light porter in a dry goods or clothing store; references satisfactory. Address J. H. J., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A LAW office, by a young man who has had three years' experience as law clerk; good reference given. Address, A. B., Box No. 135, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and gardener; can make himself useful on the place. Good references, if required. Address J. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family. Can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days, if not employed, at Rodgers' Bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY AN Englishman. Apply at the office of B. Colegate & Co., corner of Beekman and Pearl sts.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN PHONOGRAPHY. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, giving terms.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a family of five. She must be quick, willing to assist in general housework and like children. Will have fair wages and a good home. References required. Apply, for two days, at No. 167 West 22d-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT MEN WHO HAVE had experience in manufacturing fine clothing, to take charge of the cutting and manufacturing departments of a clothing-house in Boston; the best references with regard to ability and character will be required. Address Box No. 3,632 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron, and a tidy girl as nurse and seamstress; also a girl of 14 or 15 years old, will find a good home in a small family, an hours' ride from the City. Apply at No. 397 4th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A WELSH OR GERMAN WOMAN TO go to Jersey City in a small family, as chambermaid and to assist in the care of a child. Apply at the crockery store, No. 225 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A "NEW-ENGLANDER," IN THE medicine-store, No. 130 Chatham-st. Apply after 9 A. M.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!

We shall open on Monday, the 31st inst., a magnificent assortment of thoroughly seasoned FURS of every description.

Being manufacturers, we are enabled to sell at the lowest possible prices, and every article guaranteed as represented.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
Importers, Shippers and Manufacturers of Furs.

FURS AT RETAIL.
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.

No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place,
Respectfully announce to the Ladies and the Public generally that they have fitted up their extensive store as above, for the purpose of selling the large and extensive stock of

FURS AT RETAIL,
Commencing TUESDAY, Nov. 1.

Purchasers will have all the advantages of selecting from a

WHOLESALE STOCK
of SUPERB SABLE and MINK SETS,
Squirrel, Chinchilla, River Mink, Mountain, Martin and French Sable, and an endless variety of Ladies', Children's and Gents' FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES.

The largest stock of *Wolf* and *Buffalo* Robes in the City at very reduced prices.

N. B.—Every article will be guaranteed as represented.

FURS! FURS!
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FURS
From Philadelphia.

$50,000 worth of the richest Furs will be offered at auction on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 2, 3 and 4, at the Musical Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn, opposite Nassau-st. They consist of real Russian, Hudson's Bay and Mexican Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Fitch, Ermine, Water Mink, Siberian, Squirrel, Mountain Marten, and every description of fine Furs in carriage and cardinal Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs; also, a large variety of Misses' Furs and Sleigh Robes too numerous to mention. Such a splendid stock has never yet been in the hands of any auctioneer. Ladies attend. Every lot will positively be sold without reserve. A more splendid assortment of Furs has never yet been offered to the citizens of Brooklyn and vicinity. The above goods will be open for inspection on Tuesday, the 1st. Sale to commence each day at 9½ A. M., and 2 P. M., and 6 in the evening.

BROOKS & HONE, Auctioneers,
Entrance on Fulton-st.

GENUINE FURS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open
REAL RUSSIA and HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE. MINK, SQUIRREL, &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane, offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACturer of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane, between Nassau and William sts

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 693 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES!!!
NOW READY!!

A brilliant letter from our new English Correspondent, "Castor."

Special Report of the great Shooting Match in England. America victorious.

The Running for the Cesarewitch Stake. A field of 35 Horses, &c.

For sale by all news agents.

JONES' NEW WORK ON BOOK-KEEPING.
PARADOXES OF DEBT AND CREDIT DEMOLISHED—EQUATIONS OF PAYMENT IN A NUTSHELL, &c. 50 cents.

From the Massachusetts Teacher.

"A clear, comprehensive and compact exposition of book-keeping which we prefer to any we have seen."

Published and for sale by JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

*** Copies mailed and prepaid, on receipt of price.

NEW PAPER.—A NEW LITERARY AND FAMIly newspaper, devoted to the elevation of labor and the rights of the workingmen, will be issued in this City on SATURDAY NEXT, by THEOPHILUS FISKE & CO. Ross & Tousey will supply the Trade.

MACHINERY.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.

Long and Square Broché Shawls; Striped, Honeycomb and Plaid Wool Shawls; and Winter Shawls of every description.

Also—
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
In Great Variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS
and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

Have now on hand a full stock of
LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
of all descriptions. Also of
BLANKETS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Which they offer at Low Prices.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

In addition to our regular assortment of Shawls of every description, we are now offering the finest assortment of
PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS
Ever imported. Designs entirely new, and never before seen in this country, and at half the old scale of prices.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
Exclusive dealers in Shawls, Cloaks and Furs.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
25,000 DOLLARS
WORTH OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
and
FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK SETS,
FROM AUCTION,
And will be sold at half-price.

WOOLEN BLANKETS, TOILET QUILTS.

Superfine English, Welsh and American Flannels, Plaid and Opera Flannels, Twilled Flannels, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

291 KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291
Are selling off their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS
At Reduced Prices,
As they remove from their present location about May, 1860.
ALL CUT GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
291 BROADWAY, 291
NEW-YORK.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN on MONDAY MORNING,
SOME BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
OF
SILK ROBES
IN DOUBLE SKIRTS,
At 30 per cent. less than cost of importation.

PARIS CLOAKS.
FALL STYLES, IN VELVET AND CLOTH,
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL.
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Canal, corner Mercer-st.

RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES
JUST OPENED,
Comprising the greatest combination of novelties ever exhibited at private sale.
BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE and FRENCH LACE VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, CAPES,
CROWNS and LACES, all widths.
Real point and point applique laces, sets, collars, handkerchiefs, capes and coiffures, entirely new styles.
Valenciennes and medallion lace sets and collars.
Valenciennes laces and edgings from 1s. per yard and upwards.
Infants' robes, waists, bands and muslin trimmings, in great variety.
FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES:
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1,250 French Swiss sets from $2 to $5, at half the usual prices.
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CHEAP LACE EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
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WET GOODS. DAMAGED GOODS.
WET GOODS. DAMAGED GOODS.
WET GOODS. DAMAGED GOODS.
WET GOODS. DAMAGED GOODS.
WET GOODS. DAMAGED GOODS.
Laces, Needlework, Ribbons, Trimmings, Collars, Bands, Sleeves, Sets, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Velvets, Fringes, Flowers, Ruches, Handkerchiefs and Fancy Articles, all to be closed out. Sale to commence ON MONDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

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We shall exhibit this week entirely
NEW GOODS,
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Brocatel, Colored Hair Cloths,
Lampasades, Reps,
Brocade Satins, Reps—Striped,
Brocade Brocatels, Reps—Figured,
Lampas, Satin de Laines,
Tapestries, Printed Lastings,
Plushes, Printed Reps,
Plush Silk—Striped, French Chintzes,
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Cornices, &c.
The materials for Curtains and Furniture Coverings are new and beautiful, and many of the designs and colorings cannot be obtained elsewhere.
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IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
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LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL, SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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An invoice of
POPLIN REPS,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

OTTOMAN, VELOURS, VALENCIAS AND IRISH POPLINS,
Desirable for deep and second mourning,
At W. JACKSON'S, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

D. CLARKE, NOS. 643 BROADWAY AND 75 Bleecker-st., has just received
ONE THOUSAND
REAL FRENCH EMBROIDERED POMPADOUR CHEMISETTES,
PRICE $2 50; WORTH $4.
Also, a large lot of fine French embroidered bands, of small and desirable patterns, at a very great reduction from cost of importation.
Particular attention of ladies is invited to the above lot of really beautiful goods, as they are offered at a great bargain.

POPULAR STYLES OF ILLUSION GOODS.—D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway and No. 75 Bleecker-st.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Maria di Rohan.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Election—Jenny Lind.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Going it Blind.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Despair—Better Late than Never.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Raoul; or, the Magic Star—Carmilhan; or the Spirit of the Wreck.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Ghoule—Poor Pillicoddy.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Paul Pry. Evening: The Wreck Ashore.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European news, brought to Quebec by the *Nova Scotian*, is important. On the 17th inst. a treaty of peace was signed at Zurich between France and Austria; a second treaty between Austria and Sardinia was to be signed on the 18th; and immediately after a tripartite Convention between the three belligerent Powers. One element of these arrangements was the meeting of a Congress forthwith, in which, according to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in addition to the five great Powers, Sardinia, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, Naples and Rome will be represented. Of the great Powers, however, it was deemed uncertain whether or not Great Britain would consent to take part in the deliberations, as it was plain the condition prefixed by that Government to its compliance, namely, the recognition of the independence of Central Italy, was not to be conceded. The expedition from Spain to Morocco was preparing with all energy, notwithstanding the new Emperor had offered terms of peace. The French Government was about to sustain the Spanish policy by an expedition of its own. From China we have partial confirmation of the success of Mr. Ward in his negociations at Peking. He was expected at Shanghai at the close of August, bearing with him the ratified treaty. The *Great Eastern* was not yet definitely announced for her transatlantic voyage. The 28th inst. had been named as the day of departure, but until a meeting of the Directors had passed upon the subject, nothing official could be stated.

The evidence upon the trial of John Brown was brought to a close on Saturday; the defence, throughout the day, having been conducted by Mr. Hoyt, of Boston; Mr. Henry Griswold, of Cleveland, and Mr. Samuel Chilton, of Washington—the counsel selected by Brown to replace Messrs. Botts and Green. The evidence for the prisoner turned chiefly upon his tender treatment of the prisoners, and his reluctance to fire upon the assailants of the armory; circumstances urged rather in mitigation than in defence of his crime. The letter of Gerrit Smith on "Kansas work," and the autobiography of Brown were objected to as inadmissible in evidence, and were withdrawn. At 4 o'clock the case was ready for the jury, and, but for the prisoner insisting that his counsel should be heard in his behalf, the verdict would doubtless have been rendered before this. The Court, however, decided to grant the hearing, and the case was adjourned until this morning.

We have advices from Havana to the 25th inst. Marshal Serrano was understood to be on his way to that city to assume his duties as Captain-General of Cuba. The sugar market was firm.

We learn, by dispatches from New-Orleans, that there were one hundred and seventy vessels in the port of Rio Janerio on the 1st inst. Among them were the war ships *Lancaster*, *John Adams* and *Dolphin*. The *Champion*, for New-York, for San Francisco, was obliged to stop at Rio, on the 20th, for repairs. The stock of coffee in port was 80,000 bags.

The Baltimore Reform Committee has issued another appeal to the public, setting forth the facts of the disturbances which occurred at the recent municipal election, censuring the Sheriff and police of the city for non-performance of their duties, and urging upon the citizens the necessity of adopting measures for self-protection. The Committee conclude by calling another town-meeting, to be held to-day in Monument-square. A telegraph dispatch from Baltimore brings the startling intelligence that Wm. L. McPhail, President of the Second Branch of the City Council, and at present acting Mayor of Baltimore during Mayor Swan's illness, was shot last evening by a reporter of the Baltimore *Sun*. The wound will probably prove fatal.

The remains of Judge Mason, the late Minister at Paris, were consigned to the grave yesterday. They rest beside those of President Monroe, in the Hollywood Cemetery, near Richmond. The funeral pageant is described as extremely imposing.

Ex-Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, died on Saturday at his residence in Memphis.

Byass, the manufacturer of the London Porter known as "Byass' London Porter," has obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court against Wintringham, enjoining him from imitating the plaintiff's trade-mark.... In the case of Dayton *vs.* Wilkes, which is the suit brought to wind up the partnership affairs of the newspaper, *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, ex-Judge Cole of the Marine Court has been appointed Receiver, and the paper is to be sold by him.... The General Term of the Supreme Court on Saturday remanded James Sheppard to the General Sessions for new trial.... The case of Horstman Brothers *vs.* the City Insurance Company, involving the question whether the Company were liable for injury to goods of delicate fabric through dust, water, exposure, &c., attendant upon a fire, the goods themselves not having been ignited, has been concluded and submitted to the jury.... The Superior Court has made an order extending the General and Trial terms now in session through the present week.

The position of the steamer *New-World* is the same as on Saturday. Steamers and lighters are engaged in rescuing the freight and baggage as fast as it can be reached. A derrick is to be sent up to-day for the purpose of relieving the sunken vessel of her boilers and heavier portions of the machinery.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in John-street observed Sunday (yesterday) as the anniversary of the dedication of the first Methodist meeting-house in America, which was erected upon the site of the present edifice. The exercises were highly interesting.

Flour was less inquired for, and prices declined. Wheat was in demand, chiefly on speculation, at, however, easier rates. Corn was scarce and quiet. Barley was less plenty, and was in request. Sugars were actively sought after. Rio Coffee attracted more attention, partly from shippers. Sales were reported of 1,250 bales Cotton at previous figures. Provisions were heavy and drooping. Molasses, Rice, Tobacco, Seeds, Naval Stores, Hides, Sole Leather and Metals were lightly dealt in. The freight engagements included 3,500 bbls. Flour for Liverpool at 2s. ₰ bbl. There were 474 vessels of all classes in port.

Folly of a Virginia Organ.—The Richmond *Examiner* devotes three or four columns to desultory and rather unintelligible comments upon our remarks concerning the Harper's Ferry affair. Its principal grievance seems to be our suggestion that the Virginia newspapers were aggravating the dangers which the chance of these outbreaks always involves by their exhibition of extravagant and needless alarm. The *Examiner* concedes that the journals from which we quoted have erred in this respect, but believes they are sorry for it now that the first excitement has passed away. It complains, moreover, that it "cannot decide what motives actuate the Times in appealing to their *fears*, where every impulse of human nature appeals to manliness."

We might find a sufficient answer to the *Examiner's* query in the circumstance that fear was the only sentiment which seemed to actuate the Virginia mind upon the first news of the Harper's Ferry invasion. But in point of fact we have not appealed to their apprehensions at all,—but have only remonstrated with them against making their fears so conspicuous as to invite the assaults which inspire them.

The *Examiner's* laborious attempt to detect in our remarks something which it can distort into an apology for the invasion, is too paltry in its motive and too futile in its result to merit attention. We have denounced the whole movement, and all who, directly or indirectly, have aided or prompted it, quite as decisively as the *Examiner*, and, we may add without any lack of modesty, with much more justice and effect.

John Brown's Carpet-Bag.

We publish this morning a formidable batch of the contents of John Brown's carpet-bag, as revealed to the public through the columns of Mr. Buchanan's *Constitution*. We cannot commend these documents as very edifying reading, nor have they any very great importance in an historical point of view. But great reliance has been placed upon them by the prints and parties most zealous in the manufacture of party capital out of this nefarious affair, and we, therefore, submit them to our readers, in simple justice to all concerned. They will certainly aid in forming a judgment as to the extent of the plot which has created of much alarm, and more just indignation throughout the Union.

The revelations of Col. Forbes, it will be remembered, were only to the last of April, 1858, something more than a year and a half ago. They proved that he and Brown had concocted plans for effecting the abolition of Slavery in some of the Southern States, that they differed in the details of their plots, Brown insisting upon an actual armed invasion, and raising the standard of insurrection upon slaveholding soil, and Forbes preferring the safer mode of running off slaves, in large numbers, and all along the border of the Slave States. They finally agreed upon a "mixed plan," in which the Forbes element greatly predominated;—and while both these men were to be enlisted as practical agents, the whole affair was to be under the supervision of a Committee. All this was agreed upon, according to Col. Forbes, in the Spring or early Summer of 1857,—over two years ago. Very soon thereafter, before any practical steps had been taken to carry out the programme thus devised, the Colonel discovered that the Abolitionists at the East, under whose protection he supposed he had been working in the Kansas campaign, were cheating him out of his pay, and he thereupon turned his attention to a crusade against them for his dues,—leaving the campaign for emancipating the blacks to take care of itself. Indeed, he seems to have gone further than this. In February, 1858, he visited Washington for the double purpose of getting his own pay and of breaking up the project which Brown and he had agreed to carry into effect. According to his letters, he revealed this plot to several prominent gentlemen in Washington, among whom were the late Dr. Bailey, and Senators Sumner, Seward and Hale,—and pressed upon them the extreme importance of stopping Brown in his crusade, as well as of securing for himself payment for his services in the Kansas war. He was engaged in this work up to the 14th of May, 1858,—the date of his latest letter to Dr. Howe. From that time forward, so far as his revelations are concerned, we get no light upon the affair.

But when the Forbes carpet-bag closes, John Brown's bag opens,—though there is still a year of interregnum. From May, 1858, until May, 1859, the project seems to have slept. But in the month last named, it appears that a Convention was held in *Canada West*, at the town of Chatham, upon the call of Brown and others, and that then and there the scheme for overthrowing our Government was formed, and the "Provisional Constitution and ordinances for the people of the United States," which we have already published, were drawn up and signed. The proceedings of this Convention, with the names of its members, form the first portion of the contents of the captured carpet-bag. The remaining documents consist of a great number of letters—running from the middle of April to the middle of September last—evidently relating to the projected invasion of the Slave States by Brown, and emanating from the parties directly connected with it. Some of the names used are apparently fictitious, and in many cases the initials of real names only are given.

The *Constitution* refers to these documents as proving conclusively the complicity of prominent public men in this plot. We have searched them very carefully for evidence on this point, but are compelled to confess our inability to find it. Gerrit Smith is the only man of any prominence whose name is used suspiciously. The other actors, so far as appears here, were very small lights even in the Abolition firmament, and had never been heard of in any public capacity whatever. Unless the carpet-bag contains something more formidable than these papers, we fear the *Constitution* must abandon its attempt to connect any Senators, or other prominent public men, with this affair. It seems, indeed, not at all unlikely that the plot would have exploded over a year ago but for the revelations of Col. Forbes to men at Washington,—and that its renewal now has been upon a much more narrow and restricted scale than the original scheme.

Peace at Zurich.

The news that a final treaty of peace has been signed at Zurich between France and Austria, although it may seem at the first glance a purely formal consequence of the arrangements at Villafranca, has, in truth, an importance of its own, and an immediate bearing on the events which are now taking place in Italy. When Austria accepted peace from the victorious French Emperor, after Solferino, she laid down her arms with the expectation that her allies, the sovereigns of Central Italy, were to be reinstated by French influence in the enjoyment of their thrones and sceptres. Every week which has since passed by, has made it more and more impossible for Napoleon to secure the fulfillment of this expectation. The Italian populations has manifested a unity of purpose, a self-control and resolution in opposing these ducal restorations, wholly unlooked for, at least by the Austrian Court, and Napoleon has again and again refused in the most public and explicit manner to recognize the right of any Power whatever to interfere with the Italian will by force of arms. It has been generally admitted that the prolixity of the Conferences at Zurich must be attributed to the efforts of Austria to procure the accomplishment of her purposes, either by seducing the French Government into her own dynastic schemes and despotic principles, or by merely prolonging the political suspense of Europe, in the hope that the people of Italy might be exasperated or misled into revolutionary excesses which should render forfeit their claims to the management of their own affairs. These efforts have now been renounced; and Austria, in signing a definite treaty of peace with France, must have accepted the French interpretation of the terms of Villafranca, and acquiesced, however reluctantly, in the restoration to Italy of all the rights snatched from her by the treaties of 1815.

This result of the French Emperor's policy of patience has for some time past been foreshadowed in the gradual drift of European public opinion. England, speaking by the mouth of Lord John Russell, in a formal dispatch to the Cabinet of Vienna, took the strongest ground in behalf of the independence of Italy, The leading journals of Germany have, one by one, recovered from their Gallo-phobia of six months since, to assume a similar position. The long-suspected proclivities of Russia in the same direction, have been openly revealed in a semi-official discussion of the questions of Parma and Modena in the columns of the *Invalide Russe*. The case between Austria and Europe was distinctly put by the Russian journal in the following significant terms, not three weeks before the Treaty was concluded at Zurich:

"The rights conferred by the Treaties of Vienna can no longer be invoked, and the rights of the Hapsburgo-Lorraine, d'Este, and Bourbon dynasties *is less invulnerable than Austria would wish to have it thought.* In 1815, Europe considered the existence of those dynasties indispensable for its tranquillity, but now they are not only unanimously rejected by the Italian people, but their restoration would be a motive for continued agitations and permanent war. We consequently consider such a restoration as *dangerous for general peace and tranquillity*, and we think that Europe has in 1859 the same right to seek out the political combinations which are best suited to her security, as she had in 1815 to place Italy under the domination of Austria."

But the abandonment by Austria of her designs upon Central Italy cannot be regarded as making a final disposition of the Italian question. Motives for "continued agitations and permanent war" will never be lacking in Europe while the people of Venetia and the Romagna, of Sicily and Naples, are deprived of the rights now conceded to their more fortunate compatriots.

This truth is not likely to be overlooked in the great Congress of European States now announced as about to assemble; and the political movements of the next few months must be as important in their influence upon the history of the world as any of the great events which have marked the current year. It is worth noting in this connection that the absurd story set in motion by some of the Paris correspondents of the London Press, in regard to a demand for a "war indemnity," made by France upon Sardinia, proves to be like so many other rumors springing from the same sources, a malicious fabrication; and that France and Sardinia are evidently acting in concert and with one mind in reference to the relations of the Pope with the people of the Roman States.

Conflicts of Capital and Labor.

The Richmond *Examiner* makes the following inquiry:

"Does any man believe that such an effort could have been made any where in a free community to array labor against capital *with so little success?* Suppose that the attempt had been made at Springfield, Mass.—that an armed band of assassins had, after months of deliberation and full opportunities of disseminating their inflammatory appeals among the people, seized upon the Government Armory and held it in possession for twenty-four hours, with the avowed design of vindicating the rights of the oppressed laboring classes against the tyranny of capital—could the result have been possibly as harmless as it was at Harper's Ferry? Let the record of mobs, and riots, and railroad strikes, &c., &c., which illustrate the cotemporary annals of the Northern States, give the reply."

As regards the arsenal at Springfield, we think we may confidently state that there is nobody at the North at present charged with its defense against "armed bands of assassins," and that if any number of gentlemen who find themselves "hard up," think they can better their condition by seizing it, they are perfectly welcome to begin their preparations as soon as they please, either by "inflammatory appeals to the people" or otherwise. "The people" would be vastly amused by anything of the sort, and would think the "armed assassin" who composed the proclamation a funny fellow, and the *Herald* would probably employ him to act in one of its back rooms as a "foreign correspondent." If the joke were carried any further the artisans at Springfield would take the assassins aforesaid before the nearest Justice of the Peace, who would deal with them summarily, or else commit them for the purpose of having their sanity passed on by a jury.

We can assure the *Examiner*, moreover, that most people at the North are much too familiar with the slippery and evanescent nature of "capital" to suppose that any large amount of it is to be had by taking possession of an arsenal. If the editor of the *Examiner* could have a personal consultation with a few of our unhappy laborers upon the feasibility of this method of growing rich, he would be surprised at the roars of merriment which can still issue from their emaciated frames.

We may mention for the information of the *Examiner*, that there was a rising of labor against capital in this City in the Winter of 1857. The insurgents met daily in Tompkins-square, and listened to an average of four ungrammatical speeches a day. These atrocities lasted for about a week, and were at last put down by the badness of the weather and the monotony of the proceedings. The number of wounded was small considering the violence of the engagement, but cases of nausea were not uncommon.

We also had a great outbreak of railroad laborers at Jersey City a few weeks ago. It was another rising of labor against capital. The leader was a most desperate character—a descendant of the Irish kings; he wore an enormous rusty sword, and expressed his intention not to be taken alive. The militia were called out, and advanced boldly to the scene of action. A most sanguinary encounter was about to begin, when the rebel leader, unluckily for the cause of labor, recollected that moment that he had pressing business in a distant part of the country, and disappeared hastily in order to attend to it. Some twenty of his deluded followers were then seized by the Police, handcuffed, and being laid ignominiously on their backs in a baggage-car, were thus conveyed to durance vile. We believe they were liberated in a few days, and capital was once more triumphant.

These horrible scenes do occur now and then, we admit; but then the *Examiner* must remember that we are in a certain sense hardened to them. Our cotemporary will perhaps hardly believe us when we say, that neither during the Tompkins-square insurrection nor during the conflict between the New-Jersey militia and the rioters, was business in New-York suspended for one moment. Such is the *insouciance* of the gay and volatile inhabitants of this great but depraved Babylon.

The Democratic Vigilants.

The Virginia conspiracy threatens to play as prominent a part in the politics of our own day as the famous "Popish plot" of 1678 in the history of the great English revolution. To exaggerate the proportions, extend the ramifications, multiply the members, and develope the tremendous latent significance of this formidable contrivance of treason, a new Titus Oates was of course required, and the right man in the right place seems to have been found in the author of the very remarkable address last week issued to the world over the signature of a company of gentlemen who describe themselves as a Committee of the "New-York Democratic Vigilant Association."

This "Democratic Vigilant Association" was generally supposed to have been organized for the special purpose of enabling the Democracy of New-York to "purge and live cleanly." Its ministrations were to heal the moral wounds of Tammany. Nominations and elections were to be taken by these "Vigilants" from the publicans and sinners, the keepers of grogshops and professors of pugilism, and were to be given to the decent and discreet. As soon as the Association went to work, we were warned that a great change was obtained, and that the disorders of the Wigwam were about to disappear forever. The millenium was to begin with the Mayoralty of the Hon. John A. Dix; all the other public offices were to be filled, as far as the Democracy could fill them, with pure patriots, men strangers alike to the prize ring, the flash saloon and the indictments of the Grand Jury.

All respectable citizens, of course, rejoiced to learn such a movement was on foot, and wished the "Vigilants" all possible success in their self-imposed vocation. We were, and we all are, quite convinced that the rule of knaves and ruffians is not a logical consequence of any party creed, and that a man may be a perfectly sound Democrat and yet demur to the election of the "Benecia Boy" to the Comptrollership of the City. We feel perfectly satisfied that the country need not be confined in its choice of candidates to the dread alternative of Republicans or shoulder-hitters, and that men might be found who disapproved of the Free Soil movement, and yet have never served a term in Sing Sing.

We accordingly waited with patient good-will for the revolution which the Fifth-avenue Democrats were to inaugurate. We looked to them for piquant criticisms upon the demoralization of partisan politics in New-York; for comprehensive schemes of municipal reform, for high-toned denunciations of those vulgar practices of the caucus and the canvass which have gradually disgusted the great mass of honest and honorable men with the very thought of public office, and have thus entailed upon the richest, most populous and influential city of the New World a local Government not easily to be paralleled in the cotemporary experience of the "effete monarchies" for venality, imbecility and indifference to the general good. Ten days of mysterious incubation in the secluded parlors of the Everett House and the Fifth-avenue Hotel at last produced the first fruits of this organization, so loudly heralded, so warmly welcomed with many a cordial God-speed by hundreds of citizens of every shade of political opinion. Never was "bright expectation" more rudely or more darkly dashed with amazing disappointment.

Not a word of City taxes, of street inspections, of police or civic law do these vowed crusaders of Municipal Reform vouchsafe to our eager souls. They do not so much as allude to Fernando Wood, or the cupola of the City Hall; to the Lowber judgments, or the integrity of the polls. John Brown, of Ossawatomie, and the general wickedness of Abolitionism, are the themes of all their thoughts, and the whole strength of their combined efforts is lavished upon an attempt, five columns long, to prove that, between the carpet-bag of Col. Forbes and the carpet-bag of John Brown, all the Republican leaders of the North stand convicted of High Treason, and ought to be forthwith hanged, drawn and quartered!

Titus Oates, that white-wigged, wobble-mouthed priest, used to denounce any suggestion of common sense or justice as an atrocious effort to "stifle the Plot;" and it is very possible that these vigilant gentlemen of the Democracy may cry out in like manner against anybody who shall venture to question the wisdom or the fitness of their verbose parable about the original "conspiracy." Nevertheless we feel bound to express the very general astonishment and disappointment of all respectable New-Yorkers at the turn which has thus been given to a movement from which far better things had been hoped for. We do not dwell on the intrinsic absurdity of this address of the Vigilants, though much might be said on that score. It is impossible to imagine that the signers of this paper can really believe what they suffer themselves to indorse, in regard to the complicity of Mr. Seward, and other "leading Republicans," in the designs of John Brown. Nor do we care to insist upon the enormous blunder which, viewed merely as partisans, these gentlemen have committed in choosing this form of attack upon their political antagonists. Skillful Democrats, bent on using John Brown as a weapon of warfare, would never have perpetrated the folly of advancing such wholly untenable allegations against their foes. They would have acquitted the Republican Senators of any gross and vulgar share in this frantic attempt of practical Abolitionism, only to fasten upon them the more blistering logical responsibility of events which may be plausibly traced to the weakness of political Republicanism, but were assuredly never contemplated by the Republican leaders themselves. These are cuds of repentance which we, as parties not in interest, may leave our clumsy Vigilants to ruminate at their leisure.

Our only concern is with the disheartening light in which this *fiasco* puts the vital question of Municipal Reform. Here is a knot of gentlemen, men of known probity and intelligence, meeting together for the express purpose of frowning down the abuses of the partisan spirit. They have a great work to do; a work worthy the best efforts of the best men. They have only to protest with energetic manliness and downright common sense against the meanness, the corruption, the dishonesty of the strictly partisan *régime*, its principles, and its practice, to rally about themselves the best public sentiment of the city in which they live. It is their avowed intention to do this very thing. And yet, at the first glimpse of an opportunity for making a demagogic point against the political party to which they are opposed on national grounds, these self-styled "Reformers" fall to, like the most groveling of party hacks, throw aside all the really important objects professed to be sought by their organization, and vex the public ear with a vast flood of the old conventional partisan drivel.

How much this effort of the "Vigilants" may do towards bewildering the mind of the Democracy on the question of "Old Brown," we neither know nor care, though we shrewdly suspect that all intelligent Democrats must be bitterly chagrined by it as an exhibition of greater zeal than knowledge. But we do know, and we are sincerely sorry to feel that it has proved a heavy blow and great discouragement to all the friends of political honesty and genuine public spirit in the City of New-York.

Affairs in Mexico.

An interesting letter from our Special Correspondent in the City of Mexico appears in The Times of to-day. From the general tenor of advices now received, as well as from the statements of our correspondent, it is evident that there is more unity of action on the part of the Liberals, and that they have recently gained some military advantages, more especially throughout the districts which Marquez has been attempting to conquer for several months. The various reports of disaster to the Liberal troops that have been coming thick and fast from Mexico for the past month, the statement of the victories of Woll, one of the military chieftains of the church, over the Liberals, and his occupation of San Luis Potosi, all prove to have been fabrications.

It also appears that the defection of Vidaurri does no injury to the Liberal cause. On the contrary, his departure from the country will, doubtless, prove beneficial to that interest, as his patriotism was confined to his pocket, and all his acts had for their end and aim his own personal aggrandizement at the expense of the country at large. The promptitude and unanimity with which the people of his own State, which he had ruled so long, deserted him when he fully disclosed his selfish purposes, ought to be convincing proof that there is great moral strength and determination among the inhabitants of the northern tier of the Mexican States. And it ought to convince the people of the United States how mistaken they are in the opinion, so generally current, that military chieftains, such as Pesquiera or Vidaurri, can induce all or any one of these Northern Mexican States to secede from the Mexican confederacy, should they attempt anything of the kind. This is the very last step any one of these States bordering on United States territory could be induced to take. The mistaken idea to the contrary entertained by our National Government for some years past has caused them to commit serious errors in their diplomatic intercourse with the neighboring Republic. The ideas of State Sovereignty entertained by these chieftains and the people they rule, is, in some respects, vague, and in others extravagant; but with all their vagaries and extravagances, they will always avoid taking any step calculated to bring within their borders American volunteers or fillibusters, with whose plans and influence they are quite familiar.

From all advices at hand, we draw the inference that the Liberals are becoming more united and stronger, while the work of demoralization in the Miramon Government is steadily working its ruin. It is certain that the Government in the City of Mexico is more than ever distressed for the want of means, and while it is morally so weak as not to be able to punish one of the parties recently conspiring for its overthrow, it is absurd to suppose it can muster physical courage and means to make any decided demonstration on Vera Cruz, or other important points held by the Liberals.

We learn also the important fact that the English Minister, Mr. Otway, who, from his high official position, has been able seriously to retard the Progressive Party, is at last out of the country. In relief from his opposition the Liberals gain much, even if Mr. Mathews, now acting English Minister, should not see fit at once to acknowledge the Juarez Government. The inclinations of Mr. Mathews are well known to be in that direction, and he is anxious to unite with the American Minister in such a step.

With these advices from Mexico, we have notice from Washington that negotiations relative to the proposed treaty must be carried on at Vera Cruz. This is all well enough, provided our Administration has sufficiently mastered the subject to form any intelligent and definite idea as to its management, and to infuse into its agents its own conviction, and a small degree even of intelligence, honesty and nerve. We have no confidence that Mr. Buchanan's agency in the business will be productive of anything but mischief. His hand appears to blight everything it touches. We have more confidence that this negotiation will be brought to a successful termination by the good sense of Mr. McLane and the pressure of outside circumstances. If Mr. McLane will go to Vera Cruz, negotiate with Mexico as any intelligent New-York or New-Orleans merchant would negotiate, conclude and sign with the Juarez Government a treaty which shall consult the honor and welfare of both countries, he will be sustained by the whole country, and the Administration will not venture to oppose it.

OBITUARY.

Death of ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee.

The Hon. James C. Jones, whose decease at his home in Memphis, is announced by telegraph this morning, filled a prominent place in the politics of Tennessee for 15 or 18 years. He was a native of Wilson County, and a young and well-to-do farmer, of moderate collegiate advantages, when first elected to public life, in 1839, as member of the Legislature for his native County. As party excitement ran high at the time, being the eve of the noted Presidential canvass of 1840, Mr. Jones, who was of Whig politics, soon made his mark as a popular debater, earnest in manner, and impressive, rather than polished in matter; and after being placed on the electoral ticket, to *stump* the State for General Harrison, which he did with most effective zeal, he was nominated for Governor in 1841, against the then Democratic incumbent of the office of the late President Polk. He carried the State, but not to the conclusive satisfaction of Mr. Polk, who, upon the renomination of Mr. Jones in 1843, again took the stump, and was beaten as before, by about 3,000 majority, though not until after a singularly close and able hand-to-hand contest on both sides. After his second term as Governor, Mr. Jones, served on the Electoral ticket for General Taylor, though originally opposed to his nomination at Philadelphia over Mr. Clay—as he was to Harrison over Clay at Harrisburgh, in 1839. In 1851, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served his term of six years, with less distinction than had attended his early political career, on a less trying and conspicuous theatre.

The decease of the Earl of Westmoreland is announced by the Quebec steamer. The late Earl was born in the year 1784. In 1803 he entered the army and served in the expedition to Hanover as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Don, in 1805-6. He also served in Sicily, the Dardanelles, in Egypt and in Portugal. Military experience, thus acquired, fitted him for the post of Military Commissioner at the head-quarters of the allied armies in Germany in 1813. In 1814 he acted as Envoy at the Court of Florence, and in 1821 he was appointed British Minister at the Court of Berlin. He continued at that post for nine years. In December, 1841, the Earl of Westmoreland was accredited to the Court of Vienna. Here, in the negotiations connected with the Turkish question, was acquired whatever claim he has to fame. Lord John Russell was dispatched as special Envoy, to arrange the details of the treaty for which Lord Westmoreland had secured the basis, and in 1856 the latter retired from this post. Besides being a member of numerous orders at home and abroad, the Earl of Westmoreland was a Privy Councillor and a Doctor of Civil Law.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The News from Mexico—The San Juan Question, &c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Oct. 30.

The Mexican Minister, Señor Mata, has received advices direct from Vera Cruz by the *Saratoga*, at Pensacola. The Juarez Government does not authorize the consummation of any treaty at Washington, but signifies its determination to *continue the negotiations at Vera Cruz, conclude a treaty there if possible*, and if no treaty can be made, they will struggle on as best they can. This is the sum and substance of advices in reply to dispatches forwarded to Vera Cruz by special messenger, a few weeks since. It is not probable that advices *per Tennessee*, due here on Monday, will materially differ from those already received. Mr. McLane left Washington for New-York on Friday, but it is understood that he will not depart for Mexico until full consultation is held over dispatches to be received by the *Tennessee*.

There must be some mistake in the report of the murder of Mr. Chase, American Consul, by Marquez. Consul Chase resides in Tampico, a thousand miles from the locality where Marquez was at the last advices.

[From the Reporter of the Associated Press.]

Washington, Sunday, Oct. 30.

Intelligent gentlemen who have just arrived here from the Pacific coast, say that the people there will be surprised at the visit of Lieut.-Gen. Scott to San Juan, as only in the Atlantic States has that island been magnified to the importance of a continent. While it belongs to the United States, and will be retained, they add that it is really not worth quarreling about, and that its value has been surprisingly over-estimated. It is certain that the tone of the British Ministry on this subject is not over agreeable to our Government, but an explicit declaration that Gen. Harney was not instructed to occupy the island, and a calm and dignified explanation of all attendant circumstances, will, it is thought, produce a better state of feeling on the part of our trans-Atlantic neighbor.

Mr. Magruder left Washington this afternoon for Charlestown, to join his law partner, Mr. Chilton. These gentlemen have been retained by certain parties in Boston as associate counsel for Brown. They are both Virginians by birth, and Pro-Slavery men, if not slaveholders, but their reputation here is such as to leave no doubt that they will faithfully perform their duty. It is said that an unsuccessful effort was previously made to engage Montgomery Blair.

The President has recognized Robert Guilhorme dos Santos as Vice-Consul of Portugal at Norfolk, and Eugene Esdra as Vice-Consul of the same Kingdom at Charleston, S. C.

Fires.

SUGAR-HOUSE BURNED—LOSS $130,000—INSURANCE $83,500.

Boston, Sunday, Oct. 30.

A sugar-house, six stories high, in Gooch-street, owned and occupied by Seth Adams, was totally destroyed by fire this evening; The loss on the stock is $80,000, and on the building and machinery $50,000. The insurance on stock is $59,500, of which the following is in New-York offices: Fulton, $5,000; Humboldt, $2,500; Metropolitan, $3,000; Mercantile, $5,000; Fireman's Fund, $5,000; North American, $2,500; Irving, $1,000; Empire City, $5,000; Excelsior, $5,000. The remainder is in Boston, London and Springfield offices. The insurance on the building is $12,000 and on the machinery $12,000, of which the New World Company of New-York has $3,000, the Manhattan of New-York $3,000, and the Lafayette of Brooklyn $1,000. Very little stock was saved—not over 200 barrels of sugar. The fire was probably incendiary. Two houses in Crescent-place were slightly damaged.

A fire occurred at about 4 o'clock this afternoon in the sixth story of Banker & Carpenter's store Nos. 107 and 109 State-street, dealers in and manufacturers of paints, &c. The entire loss is about $1,000. The building is owned by Leverett Saltonstall. The cause of the fire is unknown.

STORES DESTROYED.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 29.

A fire broke out, this morning, in the rear of No. 202 Cambridge-street, which destroyed six buildings, most of them of no great value. Robt. Parkins, furniture dealer; White & Kinney, restaurant-keepers, J. C. Carr, and G. W. Learned, are among the sufferers.

BURNING OF THE SHIP PLANTER.

Hyannis, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The ship *Planter*, on the stocks at Nantucket, was burned last night. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

BURNING OF THE MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Ypsilanti, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The State Normal School building, with two libraries, furniture, and the laboratory, were consumed by fire last night. Loss $25,000; insured for $10,000.

THREE SQUARES OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED—$100,000 LOSS.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Oct. 30.

Portions of three squares in the Third District of this city were burned last night. Seventy-four poor families were burned out. Loss $100,000.

A large fire is raging this afternoon at the corner of Poydras and Levee streets.

BURNING OF A PLANING MILL.

Richmond, Va., Sunday, Oct. 30.

The extensive planing mill of J. & C. Gibson has been totally destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $12,000.

Later from Havana.

THE ISABEL AT SAVANNAH—THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL—THE MARKETS.

Savannah, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The steamship *Isabel* brings Havana advices of the 25th.

Marshal Serrano is on his way to Havana to enter upon his duties as Captain-General of Cuba in November.

The health of Havana is good.

The sugar market was firm and buoyant. Good clayed was quoted at 8@8⅝ rials, and Muscovado at 6¾@8 rials. Molasses was scarce and in improved demand. Rice also was in limited supply and good demand. Exchange on London, 60 days, 17⅜@18 per cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, Boston and New-Orleans, 5¾@6¼ per cent. premium for sight bills, and 6¾@8 per cent. premium for 60-day bills. Freights were active.

From the Plains.

SLAUGHTER OF EMIGRANTS—THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF UTAH.

St. Louis, Saturday, Oct. 29.

A dispatch received here says that the Salt Lake mail of the 7th inst. reached Atchison yesterday.

A party of emigrants, numbering seventeen, from Buchanan County, Iowa, were attacked by Indians near Kinney's Cut-off, and Mr. Kline, Mr. Mittimore, his wife, and six children were killed. Mittimore's two oldest sons and the remainder of the party escaped, and are now at Camp Floyd in a destitute condition.

Col. Stambaugh, the Surveyor-General of Utah Territory, arrived out on the 26th ult.

From Rio Janeiro.

COMMERCIAL AND MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Oct. 29.

Rio Janeiro dates of the 1st instant are at hand.

One hundred and seventy vessels were in port.

The *Champion*, from New-York for San Francisco, put into Rio on the 20th, in a leaky condition, and was obliged to discharge and repair.

The stock of coffee in port was 80,000 bags.

The war ships *Lancaster*, *John Adams* and *Dolphin* were inp ort.

Pro-Slavery Triumphs.

REPUBLICAN PAPER MOBBED IN KENTUCKY.

Newport, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The Kentucky *Free South*, a paper of Republican proclivities, was mobbed last night, and its "forms" scattered in the street.

FUGITIVE SLAVE RECOVERED IN OHIO.

Columbus, O., Saturday, Oct. 29.

John Tyler, a fugitive slave, who escaped from Campbell County, Virginia, in 1854, was arrested here, yesterday, and brought before Commissioner Newhall, who remanded him to his owners. He was then taken to Covington.

From Baltimore.

THE ACTING MAYOR FATALLY WOUNDED BY A NEWSPAPER REPORTER.

Baltimore, Sunday, Oct. 30.

J. Marshal Hanna, reporter of the Baltimore

Sun, while in the fire-alarm telegraph office to-night, got into a difficulty with parties present drew a pistol and shot WM. L. MCPHAIL, President of the Second Branch of the City Council, and at present, acting as Mayor of the city during the sickness of Mayor SWANN. The ball took effect in the thigh and produced a serious and probably fatal wound.

The Steamship Quaker City.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 30.

A letter from Norfolk reports the steamship *Quaker City* as having received new pieces to replace the damage to her machinery from Philadelphia She will soon depart for her destination.

Funeral of Judge Mason.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Oct. 30.

The funeral of the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON was very imposing. There was a military escort, and an immense concourse of citizens. The remains were buried in Hollywood, near those of Ex-President MONROE,

Frost at the South.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 30.

There was a killing frost in various parts of Louisiana and Mississippi this morning.

From the Pacific Coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The Overland Mail which left San Francisco on the 7th has arrived. Business has improved somewhat. A shock of an earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the 5th.

THE AERIAL SHIP.

Letter from the Aeronaut, Prof. Lowe—Preparations for the Trans-Atlantic Voyage.

We have received the following letter from Prof. T. S. C. LOWE, the aeronaut, who proposes to undertake the aerial voyage to Europe in the *City of New-York*, now on exhibition at Crystal Palace-square. It will be observed that Prof. LOWE reposes great confidence in the efficacy of the apparatus he has devised for the accomplishment of his undertaking, and avows his determination, in case of disaster, to repair damages and try again. His letter will be read with interest:

A CARD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1859.

In yielding to the request of friends, who have desired me to make some explicit statement of my purpose in undertaking a trans-Atlantic voyage, I deem the occasion appropriate for an expression, in general terms, of my views on the art of ballooning. That the air-ship *City of New-York* will accomplish the desired end, I have no reason to doubt; nor can I see what obstacles can be thrown in the way of the successful progress of the undertaking, which the ample means placed at my command will not permit me to overcome. It is my intention to cross the Atlantic with a view to practical experiment and careful observation, and whether the attempt shall prove a success or a failure, it will at least have served the purpose of throwing new light upon the theory of aeronautics.

The impression seems to have become prevalent that no essential improvements in the art of ballooning have been effected since the era of the experiments instituted by the brothers MONTGOLFIER; that the efforts of modern aeronauts have resulted in no decided advance upon the discoveries of the last century; and that no practical effect can follow the most successful attempts to navigate aerial vessels.

This skepticism fails to do justice to the parties who have given their time and attention to the science of aeronautics; for while it is admitted that the progress of the art has been slow, and that the intricacies of a delicate problem have not yet been fully mastered, it would be idle to deny that our knowledge of the currents of the air has been greatly enlarged by practical experiment and by the investigations of distinguished scientific men, or that an actual improvement has taken place in the construction and management of balloons. That no more rapid progress has been made, is perhaps due to the fact that seven-eighths of the whole number of persons engaged in the pursuit of the art, are not practical investigators, but merely exhibitors; whose highest ambition is justified by pecuniary reward, and whose essays in ballooning are confined to limited ascensions. During the past fifty years, at least three thousand balloon ascensions have taken place in different parts of the United States, and, including aeronauts and passengers, some eight thousand persons have made aerial voyages, of greater or less duration. Of this whole number, it is not an unfair estimate to say that hardly one-eighth have partaken at all of a scientific character; and yet, in the face of this fact, enough has been shown to prove that the dangers of aeronautic voyages are not equivalent to those of other modes of travel, for while the experiments in ballooning have most commonly been conducted by inexperienced persons, but a single life has been lost, and that catastrophe was occasioned by sheer carelessness. I refer to the case of Mr. THURSTON.

I do not claim the credit of originating theories of the existence of air-currents. Twenty years since, Mr. CHARLES GREEN, a veteran English aeronaut, declared, as the result of various experiments which he had undertaken, that a continual current, setting from west to east always existed in the atmosphere; similar observations were subsequently made by French aeronauts; and, in this country, Prof. WISE discovered the existence of the current in the course of his early ballooning experiments. My own experience, whenever I have attained any considerable altitude, has verified this theory. Later investigations, however, have proved that this easterly current does not always exist at the same altitude. It may generally be found by ascending to the height of two and a half miles, but is not unfrequently encountered at an altitude of only one mile. It is by seeking this great air-current that the trans-Atlantic voyage must be accomplished.

No aeronaut will claim that balloons can be made useful for local travel, so long as we are obliged to depend upon the process of displacing air for lifting the burthen; for the obvious reason that no mechanical propelling power, attached to a body so large as a balloon, would give any headway, even in a moderate breeze. But for long voyages, and for crossing the Atlantic, nothing, I think, can be better than the common balloon, provided with attachments, like those I have already invented, or something better for the same purpose. I do not pretend that I have brought aerial navigation to perfection; nor do I believe that any one person will perfect it. No single individual developed the scientific application of steam-power, or brought the magnetic telegraph to its present state of completeness, and the same remark applies to the art of ballooning. It is time, however, that some one should make a bold push, permitting the world to give its verdict as it will, and endeavor to effect some practical demonstration which shall revive the spirit of inquiry and investigation. If nothing is done but to talk and theorize, or to make an occasional excursion, the aeronautic art will ever remain where it is.

Some people may think that I am insane, rash, or a seeker after fame, but this is not the case. I have for two years coolly considered the subject, and have provided for every contingency. I intended to make my first trip across the ocean entirely a private undertaking: but finding that the amount of expense to be incurred would overtax my personal means, I have been compelled to announce a public exhibition, while preparing for the voyage. I am confident of success for various reasons:

First.—I have a large balloon, which has a capacity of 725,600 cubic feet; therefore, should the envelope be no more perfect than those which are usually constructed, it will retain its power for a longer period.

Second.—I have devised mechanical appliances for raising and lowering the balloon while in the air without expenditure of the lifting power.

Third.—I have invented an apparatus for indicating the different currents below, so that advantage can be taken of these currents should I find myself going too far north or south. Should any accident occur, or should the balloon machinery fail to accomplish its work, the metallic life-boat, which will be suspended below the car, is rigged with sails, and will prove sufficiently strong to endure any sea.

It is true, I would have preferred another season of the year for undertaking this first great experiment of trans-Atlantic aerial navigation, but should this first attempt at an exploring expedition, as I term it, not prove entirely successful, I shall not be discouraged nor deterred from instituting experiments with a view to ascertaining the cause of failure and the remedy therefor. I shall be supplied with all the philosophical apparatus necessary to take meteorological observations. If aerial navigation is ever perfected, it will be accomplished by perseverance, even in the midst of opposition and detraction. I am willing to take the risk, and if I can do anything to add, in however small a measure, to the store of our scientific knowledge, I shall feel amply repaid.

I have no doubt, but cherish a fervent hope, that the time is not far distant when we can travel in the air without the aid of balloons for a buoyant force. I have already devised a plan for an aerial carriage, which can be navigated in any direction, and at a high rate of speed, as soon as a propelling power can be discovered, the weight of which shall be but one-third of that we now employ. It only requires some shrewd and intelligent inventor to do this, and aerial navigation will become a practical science.

T. S. C. LOWE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CLOSING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—On Saturday evening the Annual Exhibition of the American Institute, which has been open for the last few weeks at Palace Garden, was formally closed, with the award of premiums and an address by A. OAKEY HALL, Esq. Among the awards was one of a gold medal to the Manhattan Steam Fire Engine built by LEE & LARNED. Messrs. MAYNARD, LEONARD and RENWICK presented a report with reference to the merits of this machine, in which they commend it for its lightness, for the ease with which it runs over the rough streets of the City, and for its ability to generate steam enough to maintain the stroke through any length of time. A large number of silver medals were awarded to florists and fruit growers, and but comparatively few for new mechanical inventions. Mr. HALL'S address, which followed the awards, summed up the results and benefits conferred on the community by the American Institute since its establishment and the opening of its first Fair in Gothic Hall thirty-one years ago. The long list of useful household and other inventions in common use that had first received encouragement from the Institute were enumerated. He closed by summing up the results of the Christian centuries of invention.

INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.—Ninety-one years ago, viz: Oct. 30, 1768, the first Methodist meeting-house within this country was dedicated. It occupied the site of the one now standing in John-street, and yesterday the congregation which worships in the edifice celebrated the event with appropriate services. There was a love feast at 8½ o'clock A. M., which was very fully attended, and was presided over by the Rev. NATHAN BANGS, the oldest Methodist preacher in the City. At 10½ o'clock the Rev. W. H. MILBURN preached an eloquent sermon from the parable of the ten talents: "Well done good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things; I will make thee ruler over many." A liberal collection was taken up at the conclusion of the services for the benefit of the Church. A general experience meeting was held at 2½ P. M., at which Bishop JANES presided. The Rev. Dr. BANGS, Dr. FLOY, and others spoke. At 6 o'clock there was a general prayer-meeting, and preaching at 7½ by Bishop JANES, from the 3d and 4th verses of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians. Subject: "The death of Christ and its object." The church, which has been thoroughly renovated and painted, presents a neat and cheerful appearance.

FIRE IN NINTH-AVENUE.—Shortly before 8 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in a frame stable in the rear of No. 210 Ninth-avenue, owned by THOMAS JAMES. The stable was soon consumed, and with it a horse belonging to Mr. JAMES, valued at $200. The flames communicated to the iron-railing manufactory of WILLIAM WRIGHT, No. 247 West Twenty-fourth-street, which was also consumed. The M. E. Mission Church, No. 245 West Twenty-fourth-street, was nearly destroyed. This building, owned by Mr. CHARLES H. MOUNT, was valued at $2,500, and was insured for $1,500 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The Sixth Universalist Society, who formerly worshipped in the building, owned the organ, valued at $600, which was destroyed; not insured. Mr. MOUNT'S dwelling, No. 249 West Twenty-fourth-street, was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $300; insured in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Mr. WRIGHT'S loss is about $1,000; not insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE DASHAWAY TEMPERANCE CLUB.—The members of the Dashaway Temperance Club, an organization founded by Mr. ORVILLE GARDNER, two weeks ago, held a meeting at the Fourth Ward Coffee and Reading Rooms, No. 36 New Bowery, last Saturday evening. There were nearly two hundred persons present, and they were addressed by ISAAC A. ADAMS, the Rev. Dr. JONES, Father HAMILTON, Mr. BROWN, of California, and ORVILLE GARDNER. It was stated that the object of the Club was to induce as many as possible, through the personal exertions of its members, to sign a Temperance pledge; that it was a branch of the Dashaway Club of San Francisco, Cal.; and that it already numbered more than two hundred members. THOMAS WESTON, Jr., was the Chairman of the meeting. During the evening psalms were sung by Mr. BROWER. The members of the new organization will hold similar meetings every Saturday evening.

DISAGREEMENT OF DOCTORS.—On Saturday morning JOHN TUCKER, an aged Englishman, died at Bellevue Hospital. It appeared at the inquest that he was found on Thursday morning in East Sixteenth-street, in an insensible condition, and that when carried to the Hospital he was detained at the gate a quarter of an hour before admission. Dr. R. FRANK HAWTHORNE, House Surgeon at Bellevue, testified that death resulted from a fracture of the skull, which had been produced by a blow from a cane or some other small instrument. Coroner SCHIRMER alleges that the *post-mortem* was not a thorough one, as it extended no further than making an examination of the dead man's skull. Dr. GEO. B. BOUTON gave it as his opinion that death had been caused by an accidental fall. The jury adopted the latter hypothesis, and censured Dr. HAWTHORNE "for insufficient and improper treatment at the reception of deceased at the Hospital, and at the *post-mortem* examination."

NARROW ESCAPE OF A SANDY HOOK PILOT.—CHARLES C. FREEMAN, a Sandy Hook Pilot, in taking the ship *Richard S. Ely* to sea, on the night of the 27th, at which time it was blowing very heavy from N. W., could not find the station-boat off the Bay, and proceeded to the light-ship, where he requested to be taken off. A boat was sent from the light-ship with two men, (ANDREW ANDERSON and JOHN MILLER,) and in endeavoring to get back to the light-ship they were blown out to sea. The next morning the pilot-boat *Mary Ann* (No. 13) spoke the light-ship and was informed of the accident. They immediately proceeded in search of the missing boat, and found them in tow of the ship *Webster*, bound to Liverpool, by which vessel they had been picked up about ten minutes previously. They were taken on board the pilot-boat about twenty-five miles E. by S. of Sandy Hook, completely exhausted, after being exposed in an open boat some eighteen hours. Mr. FREEMAN returns his thanks to Messrs. FRANCIS PENNEA, PETER R. BAILLIE and THOS. AITKEN, pilots, for their kind treatment to himself and companions while on board the *Mary Ann*.

A PERSEVERING POLICE CAPTAIN.—About 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. HANSON left his horse and gig at the corner of Avenue A and Fourteenth-street, while he visited a patient. When he came out of the house his establishment was not to be seen. He communicated the fact to the Seventeenth Precinct Police, who telegraphed to the Police Headquarters, whence the information was sent to the several Police Stations. Just before 7 o'clock Capt. F. C. SPEIGHT observed a horse and gig proceeding at a rapid rate up Broadway, near Twenty-sixth-street, and started in pursuit. He captured the team after running to Forty-sixth-street, but the thieves escaped. The property was, of course, restored to Dr. HANSON.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—About 10½ o'clock, last evening, a number of men who were drinking in a lager bier saloon, in a basement on the corner of Broome and Mercer-streets, became engaged in a quarrel. During its progress one of the party fired several shots from a revolver. Great confusion ensued, and, it is said, one of the party was severely wounded. The police were soon on the ground, but the crowd separated, and no definite information could be obtained as to the cause of the quarrel or the name of the man who was shot.

SCHOOL FOR GRATUITOUS INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING.—Notwithstanding the fusion between the "General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen" and the Cooper Institute, the school for the gratuitous instruction of young men in architectural and ornamental drawing, will be continued as heretofore. This school, which was originally founded by Mr. WILLIAM MILES, has proved to be a perfect success. Thirty young men regularly attend the classes, and the number of students is constantly increasing.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—To-morrow and on Wednesday the Registrars will meet in each District at 8 o'clock in the morning, and will remain in session until 9 o'clock in the evening, to attend to the correction and completion of the poll lists. Every voter who wishes to be sure of exercising his right on the 7th of November, should see to the registration of his name in person, as in some districts the poll lists have been lost, while in others it is unknown what disposition has been made of them.

DEAD BODIES FOUND.—An unknown woman was found dead on Saturday night in the house No. 579 First-avenue.....A dead infant was found in an open lot in Thirty-fourth-street, near Lexington-avenue.....The body of an infant was found in Hammond-street, and was taken to the Ninth Ward Station-house. The Coroners were notified of the cases.....An old man named JAMES LUMLEY was found dead in a shed in Fifty-second-street. Coroner O'KEEFE'S jury decided that heart disease had caused his death.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Mr. THOS. MOUNTFIELD, who drives the newspaper express between this City and Newark, was passing the race-course near the plank road on Thursday morning, two pistol shots were discharged at him. Neither of them took effect, and Mr. MOUNTFIELD escaped by urging his horse to the top of his speed.

SLOOP SUNK IN THE HUDSON.—A sloop, name unknown, was capsized or run down on Friday morning between Garrison's and Cold Spring. It is feared that her crew have perished, as none of them have been heard from. The cause of the accident is unknown. A schooner was, on Saturday, engaged in efforts to raise her.

A SHOWMAN BITTEN BY A RATTLE-SNAKE.—JAMES H. BEARDSLEY, an itinerant showman, while exhibiting a rattle-snake, at No. 472 Canal-street, on Saturday, was bitten by it on the first finger of the right hand. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where his wound was cauterized, with favorable results.

THEFT OF PHOTOGRAPHS.—Two photographs, valued at $60, were stolen from the Fair of the American Institute, where they had been placed on exhibition by Mr. J. GUENEY. The pictures were, it is alleged, found in the possession of one DAVID G. WRIGHT, who was held by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer a charge of larceny.

PICKED UP ADRIFT.—The sloop *First Consul*, belonging to Athens, N.Y., was yesterday discovered by the Harbor Police in the East River, abandoned. She was loaded with staves and drain-pipe. The owners can learn particulars at the office corner of Whitehall and State streets.

FOR EUROPE.—The screw-steamship *Bremen*, Capt. H. WESSELS, of the North German Lloyds Company, left this port on Saturday, for Bremen *vid* Southampton, carrying 157 passengers and $602,626 85 in specie.

Police Reports.

SUPPOSED FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—At a late hour on Friday night a number of young men assembled in the liquor store No. 220 West Sixteenth-street to raffle for a revolver. A dispute arose which soon resulted in an encounter between John Donnell and John McGinn. While they were fighting on the sidewalk a man named Charles Cobane, of No. 79 Ninth-avenue, attempted to separate them, when he received one stab in the breast and another in the abdomen with a knife in the hands of Donnell. He was left bleeding on the street, where he was soon afterwards found by Officers Bogs and Hughes, who had him removed to the New-York Hospital. From the wound in the abdomen his bowels protruded, and the surgeons believe it will result fatally. An *antemortem* examination was made, on Saturday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict charging Donnell with inflicting the wounds was rendered. The accused and McGinn are both in custody, the latter being detained as a witness.

ROBBING HER EMPLOYER.—A girl named Ellen McNair, who was engaged last week as a domestic in the family of Mr. A. B. Holmboe, of Hammond-street, Brooklyn, left the day after her engagement with $25 worth of her employer's property. Detective Wilson arrested her on Saturday and took her to Police Headquarters, where she was charged by several ladies with having treated them in a similar manner. Ellen acknowledged her misdeeds, and mentioned other places where she had committed larcenies.

DARING HOUSE THIEF.—Charles Nethercutt, a well-known thief, was detected on Saturday in the bedroom of Miss Rosanna Johnson, No. 85 Lewis-street, while carrying off a trunk filled with clothing. An alarm was given, and Miss Johnson's mother attempted to detain him, when he knocked her over and escaped to the street. He was arrested and taken before Justice STEERS, who committed him, in default of $1,500 bail, to answer the charges of larceny and assault and battery.

CAUGHT.—Several days ago Patrick Early, employed by Mr. Barrett, at Rondout, N. Y., stole $75 from his employer and decamped. A constable from Rondout yesterday found Patrick in this City, with $30 of the money and a new suit of clothes. Pat confessed the theft and was locked up.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Henry Gillman was held for trial on a charge of purchasing some canvas and boat lines for $2 40, which had been stolen from the canal-boat *E. H. Mead*, and were valued at $40. .....A junk dealer, named Thomas Burke, was arrested yesterday on a charge of receiving a chest of tea which he knew had been stolen. Justice CONNOLLY committed him for examination.

City Politics.

FOURTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.—The Fourth District Republican Senatorial Convention met on Saturday evening, and nominated Dr. SAMUEL HALL to represent the District in the Senate. Dr. HALL has also received a nomination from the American party.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Ex-Councilman HORATIO N. WILD has accepted the nomination for the Third Assembly District by the Republican, American and Whig Conventions.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

RAILROAD THROUGH GRAND-STREET.—A meeting of property-owners on Grand-street, (E. D.,) was held last Friday evening, to take action in relation to constructing a railroad through that street. Three propositions were under consideration; one from Mr. WATERBURY and associates, to build a road along Grand-street, connecting with the lower ferries, at five cents fare; one by Mr. IRA BUCKMAN, to lay rails from South Eighth-street Ferry to First-street, thence through Grand-street, and Bushwick and Maspeth avenues, to Newtown, at three cents fare; and another by Mr. MCGRAIT, which was substantially the same as Mr. BUCKMAN'S project. The property-owners expressed themselves as favorable to Mr. WATERBURY'S offer. Quite a number of Aldermen were present. Alderman SCHOLES thought that the contract could not be awarded to Mr. WATERBURY, as others had offered to charge less fare than he. Aldermen KALBFLEISCH and MAUJER expressed contrary opinions, and a resolution was adopted declaring it as the sense of the meeting that Mr. WATERBURY should receive the franchise. It is stated that fifty thousand dollars will build the road. A number of the property-holders are interested with Mr. WATERBURY.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The October Term of the Circuit Court stands adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on the first Monday in November. During the first week, none but Equity causes on the October Circuit, and other causes to be tried without a jury, will be heard by Judge LOTT or EMOTT. On the second Monday of November at 11 o'clock A. M., Judge EMOTT will hold a Circuit Court for Jury trials. The October calendar will be taken up and the following causes will constitute the day calendar: Nos. 34, 40, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75. The November calendar will be taken up when the October calendar has been disposed of. A Special Term of the Circuit Court will be held to-day.

CASE OF DROWNING.—JOHN WALKER, who resides at the corner of Columbia and Amity streets accidentally fell into the water at the foot of Carroll-street last Saturday evening. A plank was thrown to him, but he was unable to grasp it, and was drowned before further assistance could be rendered. The deceased was 45 years of age, and leaves a family in destitute circumstances. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts mentioned.

DEATH FROM FIRE.—CARRIE CLINTON, a little girl six years of age, whose parents reside in Dean-street, near the Clove Road, died yesterday from the effect of burns received on Saturday. The deceased was playing about a bonfire when her clothes became ignited. Coroner HORTON held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

CHURCH ON FIRE.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the basement of the Episcopal Church on Carroll, near Hicks-street, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished with a damage to the premises of about $2,000. A defect in the furnace flue is supposed to have been the cause of the accident.

ROBBERY IN A CHURCH.—A woman, named O'CONNER, had a purse, containing $19, stolen from her while attending service in the Sidney-place Church yesterday. Sergeant CASS, of the First Precinct Police, last evening arrested a girl 10 years old, from whom he recovered the money.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—One VINCENT FABEN was arrested on Saturday, by Capt. MCLANE, of the Eighth Precinct, for robbing the house of JOHN DELANO a few nights before. The stolen property was found in his possession, and he was committed to answer.

BURGLARY.—The house of S. B. WILSON, No. 93 Clermont-avenue, was entered Saturday evening by thieves, who carried away property valued at $150.

THE WATER-WORKS.—The pump at Ridgewood Reservoir, which has not been working for two weeks past, was put into operation again on Saturday, so that hereafter there will be a constant supply of water.

The Steamer New-World.

HER PRESENT POSITION—EFFORTS FOR SAVING THE FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE.

There has been no change in the position of the sunken steamer since our report of Saturday. An additional anchor having been carried out, she no longer drifts by the action of the tide; and yesterday she was on a line on the spot where she first filled and sank, but had been forced into shallower water. The high tides of the last two or three days have occasionally submerged her nearly to the upper deck. Every day's delay, indeed, in getting her up, adds to the work of destruction among the light woodwork, and such portions of her furniture as still remain on board. The cargo floats out, package by package, at high tide. It is of course only at low water that operations can be carried on systematically to hoist it out. This is done as fast as it can be come at. The steamers *Columbia*, *Satellite*, and propeller *Alpha*, are near the wreck, rendering such service as may be required. Dry goods, teas and packages of general merchandise have been taken out and brought to the City, together with such of the passengers' baggage as is found outside of the latticed baggage-room. A piano-forte has also been rescued in, it is needless to say, a badly-damaged condition. The vessels were busy all day yesterday in recovering cargo. The large hoisting derrick will be sent up to-day, when the walking-beam, boilers, pipes and heavy machinery, will be taken out. Relieved of these, it is thought that she will float. The perfect wreck of the main portions of the engine will make it necessary to have a new outfit, and the steamer will not go upon the line again this Winter. The *Hendrik Hudson* has taken her place for the season.

Public Notice.
SOMETHING NEW.
SEAMLESS CAPS! CAPS! SEAMLESS CAPS!
Call on WHITE, "The" Fashion Hatter,
And examine his superior stock of Caps.
Traveling, Smoking, Sporting, and Riding Caps, at
No. 216 Broadway.

MEYERS'
Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
Houses, ships, &c., cleared of bugs, roaches, ants, fleas, rats, mice, &c. For sale by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, No. 612 Broadway, and by A. B. SANDS & CO., and druggists generally.

Young Men about to engage in business and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed and rise to manliness and honor, should secure a Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines. Price $60. Hemmers attached. Parties not having the full amount can be accommodated by applying at the office, No. 489 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines.....$100
No. 1 sewing machines.....90
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....50
Hemming gauges.....4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Real
SHAKER FLANNEL UNDER-SHIRTS
AND DRAWERS,
Made to our own order at
Shaker Village, N. H.
Warranted the best goods in the market.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Elegant Carpets!! FROM AUCTION.
A CONSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
ENGLISH,
MEDALION AND VELVET CARPETS.
100 pieces of best English Brussels, at 75c., 87½c.
200 pieces of elegant Ingrain Carpets, at 25c., 30c., 40c. per yard.
50 pieces English Druggets.
500 Hearth Rugs and Mats at half-price.
Floor Oil Cloths at a great sacrifice.
5 bales of Hemp and Dutch Carpeting, cheap.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
Bowery, near Hester-st.
Also, just received, per late arrival, 20 bales of John Crossley & Son's Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, all new patterns, at prices far below any quoted in this City.
Sign of the large Gold Eagle.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
MEN OF FASHION,
As well as the public at large, will find our
MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
Equal in cut, finish, quality and elegance to any in New-York, and
FAR CHEAPER
Than clothing of the same, or inferior style and quality, sold elsewhere.
P. S.—One price and one only for each article.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Ladies' Safeguard,
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS.
Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Sands' Sarsaparilla is said to be peculiarly beneficial to expel morbid humors, Strumous and Scrofulous, to prevent the disfigurement of pustules, pimples, and other eruptions upon the skin. There are many persons who need such a remedy. Why should they neglect to avail themselves of it?

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray st., corner of College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Extra Heavy Lambswool Undershirts and Drawers, Shaker-knit Half Hose, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Barthol'f's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50—$50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Pinkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 508 Broadway.

Lester's Lock-stitch Shuttle Sewing Machines.—Equal to any in the market. Prices, $50 and upwards. Offices No. 483 Broadway and No. 100 Bowery, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

DYKES—JACOB.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, by the Rev. John Brash, WILLIAM DYKES to ISABELLA JACOB, daughter of William Jacob, all of this City.

UNKLES—SWITZER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 27, at the Church of the Restoration, by the Rev. H. Blanchard, THOMAS H. UNCKLES to ANNA F., eldest daughter of Henry SWITZER, Esq.

WARREN—CALDWELL.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Oct. 29, by the groom's father, the Rev. Ira D. Warren, IRA D. WARREN, Jr., to MARY E. CALDWELL, of the former place.

BOLTON—HOFF.—At West Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. A. Priest, Dr. EDWARD C. BOLTON, of New-York, to FANNY R., daughter of the late Rev. B. HOFF.

WHEATON—BARCULO.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. A. D. Traver, CHARLES WHEATON, Esq., to CAROLINE T., daughter of the late Hon. Seward Barculo, all of Poughkeepsie.

DIED.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 30, ANN, relict of Patrick Russell, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 255 Monroe-st., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

GLEESON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 30, of consumption, PATRICK GLEESON, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, Michael and Hugh O'Donoghue, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 26 Desbrosses-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 30, MARY CORNELIA, wife of Henry Morgan, and daughter of the late Archibald M. Pell.

The friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 248 4th-st., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 2, at 9½ o'clock.

CLINTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 29, CARRIE B., youngest daughter of Benjamin and Catharine T. Clinton, aged 6 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, corner of Dean-st. and Clove Road, Brooklyn.

STRANG.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 29, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, JANE, the wife of Horace Strang, aged 37 years and 5 months.

Her funeral will take place, from her late residence, No. 1 Fleet-place, near Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

HACKETT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Oct. 30, of croup, FANNY GARDINER, daughter of Edward T. and Ann E. Hackett, aged 1 year, 5 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, in Flushing av., near Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bellport, L. I., for interment.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday evening, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock, EMMA JANE, only child of Henry M. and and Eliza Jane Lee, aged 6 years, 6 months and 1 day.

Her funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 77 Bridge-st.

"For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 28, HUGH ROGERS, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Wm. Rogers, No. 45 High-st., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

BRIDGES.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 29, THEOPHILUS BRIDGES, a native of Colchester, Essex, England, aged 54 years.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

FERRIS.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 28, LETITIA, wife of the late Joshua Ferris, in the 89th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at that place, without further notice, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 31.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 569, Oct. 29, 1859.
48, 64, 44, 11, 17, 5, 46, 55, 67, 26, 13, 40.
Class No. 570, Oct. 29, 1859.
37, 72, 22, 8, 31, 5, 48, 73, 51, 20, 65, 9, 29.
Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

ADVERTISING IN CALIFORNIA.
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO. are prepared to advertise in all the papers in California, at the lowest rates. Apply at No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOUR SECOND HAND SAFES
FOR SALE LOW BY
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.
A large assortment of our WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES constantly on hand.

TEA SETS AND CASTORS—NEW STYLES.—Some beautiful patterns just out, which I am offering to the trade or at retail at low prices.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

PAGE'S "VENUS,"
Now on exhibition at the galleries of the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
10th-st., near Broadway.
(Repeated five times.)

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.—The Fourth Lecture in this Course will be delivered on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, by
WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.
Subject—"LESSONS FOR THE HOUR."
Single tickets 25 cents. Tickets admitting one person to the remainder of the course, (five lectures,) $1. For sale by W. W. Swayne and W. W. Rose, Brooklyn; and at the *Times* and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

PARK LECTURES, BROOKLYN,
At the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., opposite Orphan Asylum.
The fourth lecture of this course will be delivered on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 31,
BY THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.
Subject—"THE CROWN OF OAK."
Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the door and bookstores.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE,
The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the second

INSTRUCTION.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING—Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with Gymnasium under special teacher, No. 872 Broadway, corner 19th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Ranney's, No. 633 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 319 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARK FANNING, PRINCIPALS,

Open its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,

No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the Counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. BEKYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and such attention will be paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Wm. G. Weston, A. M., Principal.—The thirty-second semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Oct. 31. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

JOHN MAC MULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, since the Primary Department of his School is full, he will not be able to receive any more pupils in that department. The names of all applicants will, however, be entered as they apply, and notice sent in that order of any vacancies that may occur.

LIVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 209 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Groven's, No. 698; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Gentleman and boys are prepared practically for business in a short time. Two $10 seats for Book-keeping vacant. Private desks, $15. Ladies' cheap Writing Class, $2 50.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. HUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Delmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,

THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—THE Winter session of this boarding-school for boys begins on the 2d of November. Its special advantages comprise a delightful location, pleasant accommodations, and first-class educational arrangements. Terms, $35 per quarter. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn.

AMER. SCHOOL INST—NO. 346 BROADWAY, AND NO. 609 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA. Schools supplied with competent teachers. Parents with school circulars gratuitously, and teachers with positions. Wanted, a principal for a public school near New-York; salary, $700.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Autumnal session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. U. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

HUNTINGTON-PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A. M., will take into his family four more boarding pupils. If under twelve years of age, and pursuing only English studies, $260 a year; if over twelve, $300. All bills payable quarterly, in advance.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN—DECORATED Colonel in the Staff of the French Army, and newly arrived in this country, is desirous to find pupils to teach them the French, his maternal language, and also the Spanish, with which he is conversant. Address P. E. D., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars and other information, address Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Cattskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 129 Nassau-st., up-stairs, until November 2.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $30 to $35 per quarter.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, REopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.

A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and DUPUIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

ARCADIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 19TH-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 19.

PELHAM ACADEMY—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. will reopen for the Winter Session on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1859. For terms, apply to G. I. CRAWFORD, A. B., Principal.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 20th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 63 East 23d-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 600 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NORWALK, CONN.,

C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.

For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER'S SITUATION, BY A young lady of many years experience, to teach the English, French and Latin languages in a school or private family, where she could receive lessons in musical part compensation; salary not so much an object as a good home; New-York or Brooklyn preferred. Address W., Box No. 1,621 Post-office, New-York. References satisfactory.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND MUSIC.—WANTED—In a boarding-school near the City, a first rate teacher of French, German, vocal and instrumental music, with piano-forte. None need apply but an unmarried man, of unquestionable character and experience. Address E. SEYMOUR, Bloomfield, N. J.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches, French and music, desires to form an engagement as resident or visiting instructress. No objection to the South. References given and required. Apply to the lady of the house, No. 74 West-23d-st.

A LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE AS a visiting governess, desires a situation; she teaches the usual English branches, and music. Terms very moderate. Will give music lessons at $20 per quarter. Address TEACHER, Room No. 29 Cooper Institute.

WANTED—IN A LADIES' SEMINARY, ON THE Brooklyn side, an efficient resident teacher of music. French and drawing, in any two of these branches. Cards of address left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ARE OFFERED for sale by E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av., where cards of admission may be had to view the premises:

Two first-class brown-stone English basements, 33d-st	$12 500
Two high-stoop brown-stone, on West 47th-st	11,000
One high-stoop brown-stone, on 29th-st	13,000
A superior house (full lot) on 54th-st., near 5th-av.	10,000
A large handsome house on 2d-av	11,500
A first-class house on East 35th-st	9,000
A three-story handsome house on West 22d-st	11,000
A three-story handsome house on East 30th-st	7,500
A three-story handsome house on East 28th-st	7,500
A very stylish house (full lot) on 33d-st., near 5th-av	18,500
A first-class house on Madison-av	20,000
A handsome brick house on West 28th-st	10,000
A four-story brown-stone on 32d-st., near 5th-av.	15,000
A very fine large house, with elegant furniture, on Lexington-av	20,000

For further particulars and cards to see the above, apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.

WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Several desirable building sites situate in the Town of Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y. A part of these lots are situated in the centre of the town, and are beautifully located for building. The Canoning River running directly in the rear. They will be sold, or exchanged for City or country property in the immediate vicinity of the City. For description of property and particulars, apply to ALEX. P. KINNAN, No. 233 Fulton-st.

TENNESSEE LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—10,000 acres in two tracts of 5,000 acres each, of the table lands of Southeastern Tennessee; rich soil, heavily timbered, well watered; contiguous to railroads; title perfect; no incumbrance. An opportunity for a great bargain, such as rarely occurs, will be given by early application to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story brown-stone basement house, northwest corner of South 6th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, about 6 minutes' walk from the ferries, furnished with all the modern improvements. For terms, &c., inquire of D. BURHANS, second door from the corner.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING ST. LOUIS, MO., VALuable out lots, improved, 1¾ miles west of the city, on a good road, containing about 9 acres, well located for residences. Will be sold very cheap for cash and notes, or good City stocks. Inquire of W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPerty on 3d-av., the best on the av.; two houses and lots, for $11,000; now rented for $2,000; also, a fine property in fee, on the Bowery, not far from Broome-st.; rented for $2,000. For further particulars, apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 30th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs; fine location; lot 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, with a substantial frame house in fine order, filled in with brick; has modern improvements, and is a large, roomy house. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 60 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CHURCH PROPerty corner of Broome and Greene sts., lot 75 x 100 ft. This is an excellent opportunity for capitalists, as this property will very soon be wanted for commercial purposes. Apply to D. HOWELL, No. 192 Spring-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—Location Montague-st.; size, 25x100 feet. Apply to DAVID RAIT, jeweler, No. 405 Broadway.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION and grounds in Scotland-st., known as West Lawn. The house is large and commodious, lighted with gas and heated by a furnace. The grounds comprise a little over three acres and are highly ornamental, having been laid out with great taste, and planted with a great variety of choice trees and shrubbery, which have now attained a large size. A commodious stable and carriage-house are on the premises, as also a gas-house in complete order. The garden contains an ample supply of fruit of various kinds, and is in fine cultivation. For terms of sale inquire at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 60 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, of 3½ acres, two miles from Metuchin Depôt. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 176 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLODGOOD, on the premises.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH EIGHT rooms, situated at Astoria, five minutes' walk from the Ferry. Also for sale, furniture that was purchased May 1, very cheap, as the owner intends moving to the South. Inquire at No. 56 Murray-st., within five days.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A cottage on Staten Island, at Elliottville, 3 minutes' walk from the Sailors' Snug Harbor. For particulars apply to R. R. DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 104 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN WISHES TO HIRE A BASEment office between the 6th and 8th avs., above 14th and below 50th-st. Any having such will please address Dr. THOMAS LANGDON, No. 717 6th-av., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A private family, who will make a first-rate tenant; rent not to exceed $1,000; location on west side, below 22d-st. Address X., or call at No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE, THREE stories high, stoop, between 14th and 59th sts., and 7th and Lexington avs. Price from $7,000 to $10,000. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise, jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. W. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TWENTY LAP DOGS FOR SALE, KING Charles breed. They are called great beauties. To be seen at No. 1 East 21st-st., up stairs, until sold.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IMMEDIATELY.

One on West 21st-st.	Rent	$1,000 per annum.
One on West 24th-st.	Rent	1,200 per annum.
One on East 24th-st.	Rent	1,800 per annum.
One on East 35th-st.	Rent	1,600 per annum.
One on East 35th-st.	Rent	1,350 per annum.
One on East 31st-st.	Rent	900 per annum.
One on East 38th st.	Rent $45 a month, and board gentleman and wife.	
One on West 23d-st.	Rent	2,400 per annum.
One on 7th-av.	Rent	1,000 per annum.
One down town.	Rent	800 per annum.
One down town.	Rent	800 per annum.
One on Thompson-st.	Rent	1,000 per annum.
One on West 34th-st.	Rent	1,800 per annum.
One on 4th-st., 17 boarders, and board 3 persons.	Rent	1,200 per annum.

A suite of 6 elegantly furnished rooms on 6th-av. Rent ..... 70 a month.
A suite of 4 rooms on 32d-st. Rent ..... 25 a month.
A splendid lower part of house on Clinton-place

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE No. 317 West 24th-st., with modern improvements; rent $650; also, a new house, three-story, high stoop, modern improvements, in West 25th-st., near 10th-av.; rent $650; and others. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st.; office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET—A SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSE, on 27th-st., near Lexington-av., with handsome gas-fixtures, 3 elegant mirrors, and about 20 tons coal laid in for the Winter; will be let at the reduced price of only $1,300 until May; immediate possession given.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $1,800 per annum, and all the furniture for sale at a great sacrifice. This house is now filled with first-class boarders. A good chance to make money.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A HANDSOME CITY COTTAGE UP TOWN TO LET.—Rent $450. The furniture—nearly new—for sale, price $600, part cash; balance can be paid in 5 monthly payments. Good chance for new beginners. Must be let to-day.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water and gas in the third story. It will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 119 East 31st-st., near 3d-av., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., or from 3 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWN stone, four-story, high-stoop house, to let, at once, on Madison-av., very near the Park; rent, $2,400. For cards of admission, call on KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LEASE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FIVE-story store, Nos. 177 and 179 Chambers-st.; strongly built and desirably situated for grocers or like trade. Apply from 11 to 12 A. M., on the premises.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO RESPECTABLE families, the second and third floors, together with basement kitchen of house No. 149 3d-av. Inquire in the store.

A SMALL HOUSE, NEATLY AND COMFORTABLY furnished, to let down town; rent only $800 per annum; possession at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARK ON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—NO. 401 FOURTH-STREET, BEtween Broadway and 2d-av. To let with board, two front rooms on second, and two on third floor. The house and situation are pleasant, and, as well as a first-class table, will be found the comfort and pleasantness of an elegant home. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET TO TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, a front parlor and one or two bedrooms, on the third floor of a three-story house on West 14th-st. Address H. D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY would let to two gentlemen a front room on second story, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner Charles-st.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor of No. 52 East 16th-st.; near Union Park. The rooms have all the modern conveniences and are very desirable for a family.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.

E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD FOR a single gentleman in a modern-built house, with large rooms, bath, gas, &c., with a European lady; location pleasant, near the cars, and but a few minutes' walk to Wall-st. Ferry. Family meals—breakfast, dinner and tea on the Sabbath. Address, with real name only, and place of business, GORDON, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN and wife may be accommodated with board, and a large front room and bedroom connected, on second floor, in a small private family, by applying at No. 64 West Nineteenth-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Furniture all new; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—COMFORTABLE home for the winter, modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st.; pleasant location, six minutes from Fulton-ferry; terms $4 per week; two gentlemen preferred; furnished rooms and board for two gentlemen; house well warmed; an excellent table. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate a gentleman and wife with a front parlor on second floor and first-class board; location good, and convenient to Wall-st and South ferries, three to five minutes walk, at No. 68 State-st., 4th door from Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A FRONT parlor and bedroom, furnished, can be obtained at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 302 Henry-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF UNION-SQUARE.—A strictly private family wish to let a second story, well furnished, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; with or without board. Every arrangement will be made; breakfast if desired. Cards of address at TADMAN'S Drug-store, 21st-st. and 4th-av.

BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, furnished, to let, with board, to a family or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located on Brooklyn Heights, commanding a fine view of the Bay; distance from either Ferry, three minutes' walk. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room to let with board, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a private family. Gas, bath, &c., in the house. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. Reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a suite of well-furnished front rooms on second floor, containing all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE—OR A family, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on second floor, in a private French family, at No. 170 West 37th-st. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

A MOST ELABORATELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on second floor, front, to let, located on Broadway, near 5th-av. Hotel, to a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, without board; price $15 per week. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—(BROADWAY, above 15th-st.,) one single room to let, with board, to a gentleman. This is a desirable location—the room now vacant fronts on the Park. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References given and required.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HOME FOR THE Winter, where lessons on the piano, in French, &c., would be taken as payment for board, &c.; references exchanged. No. 132 West 11th-st.

NO. 44 UNION-SQUARE—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms for families and single gentlemen wishing good accommodations, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH FULL or partial board, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, at No. 160 East 14th-st.

BOARDERS WILL BE DIRECTED, GRATIS, to first-class houses, by calling at my office; I have a large number of places desirably located.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE, and TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—A very complete suite of apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, and from one to three bedrooms, with bath-room attached; also, several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season, in this quiet and desirably-located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT in all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 60 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HOLL, Attorney.

LAND WARRANTS

FOR SALE.

All the sizes, by

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-st., corner of Pearl.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642 646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3497
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5173
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig G. Von Vely Jungken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	5/6	25
Frank Fullagar	5/6	26
Andrew Buchanan	5/6	51
John Crerar	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3949
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	432
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5313, 53 5
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConnell	1/6	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MEC

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be *safely* and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." Read *Human Frailty*, a book sold by Dr. BARROW, New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at Apothecary's Hall, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S

FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, CROUP, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Olosanouian, or Balsam Liverwort. Each $1.

FEVER AND AGUE AND OTHER FEVERS cured like magic with India Cholagogue, Deshler's Periodic Pills, or Rowlands' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, give up their hold if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam; 75 cents; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at

GUION'S, No. 117 Bowery.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at

NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,

a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Infectious Diseases, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Strictures, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8 o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price, $1.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 18 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and in three days my child was perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN, Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.

For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 43 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance, on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment in a certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy from a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent, satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Ward's himself again. Cure guaranteed. Medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated by his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect in 3 days. Try them, all ladies in certain situations should call at 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Private, and arranged that patients never meet.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 200 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Parisian and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations free. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisments, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New York. $1 per bottle.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in less cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison so that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME MOUTH, AND A RANGE OF TEETH UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD, THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary JaneJenckes his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Action No. 3.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD against HENRY L. BUCKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, county and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George DeForest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark. Action No. 1. Summons for relief. (Com. not. Ser.) To the defendants above-named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,

s10-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.

s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on

THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,

to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.

QUAKER CITY LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.

The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her regular trips will be made on the 5 and 20. The YORKTOWN is a new ship of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

The favorite steamship ISABEL, WM. ROLLINS, Commander, will leave Charleston for the above ports on the arrival of the steamer COLUMBIA from New-York; to leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this route will meet with no detention at Charleston, as the ISABEL leaves immediately on the arrival of the steamer from here. Through tickets may be had by applying to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the NEW LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

Send or call for circular.

TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage..... $15 | Deck..... $5

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$35 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—On and after Saturday, Nov. 5, the steamers of this line will leave at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight taken after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following rates. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia new steamship Company's new and first-class steamship

MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & BEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *vid* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
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will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

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FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau	$45
Passage Money to Havana	60
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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TWICE A week—For NORFOLK, PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND—The steamship ROANOKE will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, 24 November, at 3 P. M. The JAMESTOWN will leave on SATURDAY, 5th November. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

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PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERIcan European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7.45 A. M., 12 M., 2:30 P. M., 4:36 P. M. For White Plains—7:45 A. M., 12 M., 2:30 P. M., 4:36 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—8 P. M. For Albany—3:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M., 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and those via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—Extra trains leave at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M., returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M., passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers are taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH,
Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M., for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *vid* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *vid* New-Haven Railroad.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

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HOUSEKEEPERS,

USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.

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CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

500 Cds. New-Orleans Molasses,
200 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 half chests and half boxes Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

NEW SMYRNA FIGS.—RECEIVED BY LAST steamers, 100 cases prime new figs, including 20 cases of the Agas fig, the largest and finest flavored of any that come to this market. For sale by JOHNSON & BLISS, No. 193 Washington-st., corner of Fulton.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 52 BROAD-ST.

CHAMPAGNE WINES,
FROM
BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Sprig, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.

TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & Co., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint

Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.

Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

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(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 WATER-ST.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
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MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.

We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.

Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of

VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,

have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:

$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c

FROM MEXICO.

Festivities at the Capital—Liberal Gains—Circular of Mr. Otway—His Departure—General Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Oct. 2, 1859.

The national festivities in commemoration of the Independence have passed off in as happy a style as if the country was rolling in wealth and nothing existed to distract the public mind. The 16th and 27th ult. were both celebrated in grand style. Orators made speeches, the populace crowded the plaza, alameda and the paseo, the priests performed Te Deums, the military marched to martial and operatic music, small boys set off squibs, and the *leferos* got drunk and went to prison accordingly—all of which patriotic exhibitions were made and performed just as if this precious country had not lost everything and gained nothing by its independence. The 28th was kept as a day of mourning for the heroic dead, and the 29th was celebrated as MIRAMON'S birth-day. Thus the week just past has afforded three feast days, which, with Sunday, make four days in seven, of all play and no work—just the thing that suits the Mexican fancy.

Tepic is again certainly in the hands of the Constitutionalists. Gen. MARQUEZ, who was marching on that place, has suffered two defeats, and has been compelled to fall back on Guadalajara, where he now is surrounded by a superior force of Constitutionalists. From letters of MARQUEZ, it appears the clergy have, on the line from Guadalajara to Tepic, has been about 1,300 men, in killed, wounded and dispersions; 300 stand of muskets; 22 cannon; 3,000 musket cartridges; 600 rounds of cannon charges, with all the camp trumpery at Tepic and a larger portion of his own baggage trains.

Gen. DEGLADO and the Constitutional chiefs in the Bajio and region toward San Luis Potosi have been for some time backing and filling near the city of Leon. They have twice compelled Gen. WOLL to fall back to Yrapuato. Several small scrimmages have taken place, but nothing of a decisive character. WOLL, on one occasion, drove the Constitutionalists out of Leon, caught some foreign teamsters and shot them. He has since been twice driven out of the place.

By the stage which arrived two days ago from Guanajuato we learn that the Constitutionalists have moved in body from San Luis Potosi in the direction of Guanajuato. Gen. PUEBLITA has lately shown himself this side of Guanajuato with a considerable force. All the indications are that we shall have another siege before the close of this month.

DOBLES, COBOS and other clergy chiefs are here still trying to raise money. It is a desperate business and the only chance appears to be a new forced loan. DOBLES wishes to make a campaign against Vera Cruz, but it is still thought that MIRAMON will take charge of this campaign in person.

ANFUDIA, ALATRISTE and CARVAJAL are fortifying themselves at Tlascala. They have a force of about 3,000 men concentrated in that quarter, with the view to operate upon Mexico in the event of MIRAMON'S leaving upon Vera Cruz.

The withdrawal of VIDAURRI from the Constitutional ranks appears to have had but a very slight effect upon the cause. We have no advices as yet that the action of VIDAURRI has caused the withdrawal of one of the frontier chiefs from the field. It is not known here what motives induced VIDAURRI to this foolish step, but doubtless his own personal advancement was the first and leading cause. I imagine the result will not be satisfactory to him unless he has assistance pledged from the United States.

For some days a report has been current that MIRAMON is about to give over the Presidency to ZULOAGA once more, in order to take the field in person against the Constitutionalists. The idea, I believe, is entertained, but whether it will be carried out or not I cannot say.

One of the ruling spirit amongst Mexicans, PEZA, the Minister of Finance, was always taken for a great blockhead before his elevation to the Finance Bureau. Since he has been there he has proved himself the greatest knave that has ever been in the position, not even excepting PAYNO, who has heretofore carried off the palm. It appears that PAYNO has got hold of PEZA, and the latter, in consequence, has become so bad that he cannot be trusted with anything of value, not even his own new paper money, which amounts to the next thing to waste paper. It has therefore been found necessary to place a keeper over the Minister of Finance to take charge of all moneys and hold on to one end of any valuable paper while PEZA signs it. MIRAMON keeps this fellow because he does not wish to appear fickle, so some say—but more likely because he can find no person who will take the place more honest. A nice state of things to be sure.

A case of a most atrocious character has just been reported here by persons from the interior. An American who had rendered services to the British Consul in Tepic, in saving his consulate from being plundered by the mob during the time the Constitutionalists were there in July last, was arrested by MARQUEZ after his entrance into the town, and after being marched half way to Guadalajara and back again, and after laying in prison without any examination or trial whatsoever, was shot by order of MARQUEZ one night, and his body strung up to a tree *as an example to foreigners!* I learn the particulars of this shocking affair are now on the way to the British Legation in this city from the Consul in Tepic, and it is reported Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* will give it his early attention. Is it not time that our Government did something to stop this kind of atrocities?

Before Mr. OTWAY'S departure he addressed a circular to his fellow-countrymen, of which I give a copy:

CIRCULAR OF MR. OTWAY TO BRITISH RESIDENTS.

BRITISH CONSULATE, Mexico, Sept. 1, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: As the speech of Mr. SCHNEIDER in the House of Commons on the 8th July last—a copy of which I have the honor to inclose herewith—in reference to the affairs of Mexico, is considered by H. M.'s Minister to be highly personal and calumnious, he has instructed me to lay it before his countrymen resident in the capital, and request them, in his name, to pass a verdict upon the justice or injustice of the charges therein brought against him.

In accordance, therefore, with Mr. OTWAY'S instructions, I beg you will do me the favor of communicating to me at your earliest convenience, either in the form of a signed declaration, or in the manner you may deem most advisable, your opinions upon the subject matter of Mr. SCHNEIDER'S speech. I have only to add Mr. OTWAY believes you are all aware under what circumstances asylum was given to the lady President in H. M.'s Legation, and that H. M.'s late Government approved of such asylum having been accorded to Mme. MIRAMON.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,
JOHN WALSHAM, H. M. Acting Consul.

To the British residents in Mexico.

REPLIES OF THE BRITISH RESIDENTS.

The foregoing circular has drawn forth a number of replies, all—with one exception—more or less strong in denouncing Mr. OTWAY, and in sustaining the speech of Mr. SCHNEIDER. The only reply favorable to Mr. OTWAY is signed by Mr. MCINTOSH and his sons, and the reasons for this reply are familiar to every one in Mexico. Mr. MCINTOSH was at the time the heaviest banker in Mexico. He lent money to the Government, and during the American invasion was the great friend and adviser of SANTA ANNA. His guileful tongue was one of the strong causes of the armistice made by Gen. SCOTT after the battle of Churubusco, which was broken by Mexican treachery and cost so many unnecessary lives. After the war, Mr. MCINTOSH found those he had befriended treacherous to him, and driven to great straights he resorted to means which soon exposed his weakness and brought him down, overwhelmed with debts and a tainted commercial fame. He was deposed by the British Government from the position of British Consul in this City. For several years he has been extremely poor, all the while trying to get something from the Mexican nation in the way of reclammations. He had been unsuccessful in getting the support of any British Minister until very lately, when, making some propositions to Mr. OTWAY, he obtained his services, and a claim was accordingly put forward for $15,000,000. Mr. OTWAY advocated this claim, and Mr. MCINTOSH has seen fit to indorse Mr. OTWAY as the *beau ideal* of a British Minister—thus sustaining the mutual admiration so conveniently commenced between them.

The replies of a character adverse to Mr. OTWAY are strong. Some of them are severe. One tells him he has disgraced the British name in Mexico. Another, that he has been guilty of treason, and proves the assertion by *Blackstone*. All sustain Mr. SCHNEIDER, and say that he only failed in exhibiting the outrages upon Englishmen to their full extent, and the utter incapacity of Mr. OTWAY. Most of these replies, with the circular, will be sent direct by the signers to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who will thus have OTWAY'S own evidence to condemn him and discharge him from the diplomatic service.

On the 25th ult., the retiring British Minister took his departure from this city for Vera Cruz. The specials presented at the Gate of San Lazaro when OTWAY took his diligence was poor enough, according to all reports. But three or four persons were there to bid him a long farewell. A large crowd, however, were on the spot to bid good-bye to other families who were going. The extra escort granted to a retiring Minister made it an object for several families to avail themselves of the occasion to get safely to the coast. Amongst these were the families of L. S. HARGOUS, Esq., bound for the United States, and Mr. GIBSON, bound for England. Mr. BINFIELD, the younger, under order of banishment, also availed himself of this opportunity to take with him his young wife to her friends in Kentucky. A large number of odds and ends of families also took the road at the same time. Altogether, I should say, about sixty persons, mostly foreigners, left here on the 25th, to escape the anarchy and insecurity which now rages round and about us. The escort given for the occasion amounted to 300 men from here to Pueblo, and from Pueblo to Perote this number was considerably increased. The necessity for such heavy escorts for travelers is a truthful exposition of our present deplorable condition.

On the 24th, Mr. MATHEW was presented as her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* in Mexico. Of course, it is yet too soon to make any speculations regarding the course of our new man. He certainly is very popular with his own countrymen, and enjoys the entire confidence of all other foreigners, especially the Americans. We all hope he will do something to put a stop to the ruthless butchery of our countrymen in the interior districts of this country. I feel certain he has the will to do all in his power, but all of his efforts, however friendly and energetically put forth, can avail but little if the American Government fail to do something.

In the present condition of American relations with Mexico, it is of the greatest importance to us that Mr. MATHEW be retained in charge of British affairs. We have had frequent occasions to notice how we have been persecuted by his predecessor, who omitted no opportunity to cast discredit upon the American character, seizing every low, base and cowardly falsehood to excuse the butchery of Americans by the Clergy forces. I believe it would be exceedingly difficult to find in all England another such character as L. C. OTWAY; and I fear it would be equally difficult to find another person so well suited to the present crisis in Mexico as Mr. MATHEW, at least if I can draw any conclusion from his present popularity, and the opinions of those who know him most intimately.

A Conducta has left this for the Pacific Coast—any place where it can be smuggled off. The amount of money offered was small, not over $800,000. But it is very certain, from advices we have from the interior, that this Conducta will not be able to go further than Guadalajara. Beyond this point, the country is a huge sandwich—a slice of country in the hands of the Constitutionalists, and another in the hands of the Clergy faction, and so on, with a very liberal squad of mustard, in the shape of independent banditti. Beyond Guadalajara the country is now entirely in the hands of the Constitutionalists, with a fair prospect that they will draw nearer before they can be driven back. It is, therefore, clear that this Conducta cannot get to the Pacific. There is talk of sending another to Vera Cruz, but as yet nothing has been decided upon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM THE MEXICAN LEGATION—YELLOW FEVER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 29.

Advices from Pensacola announce that the *Saratoga* had arrived with important dispatches for Señors MATA and TEJADA.

The fever continues in Galveston and Houston. There was none in Indianola.

Letters to the *Picayune* confirm the cold-blooded murder of Mr. CHASE, the American Consul, by MARQUEZ.

The Mesilla Valley.

CONDITION OF THE MESILLA REGION—A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT NEEDED.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

MESILLA, Arizona, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

Our people are looking forward with great anxiety to see what Congress will do for us at its next session. It must do something—either give us a separate Territorial organization or a new Judicial District. We must have laws; and the laws of New-Mexico are so miserably inefficient that they are even worse in many instances than no laws at all. Our only court here is the Probate Court, whose power is limited much, and at whose hands we can seek no redress either civil or criminal. If a man owes over one hundred dollars in the Territory he is perfectly safe, as there is no law to collect it. If a man commits murder he can only be committed for trial—the Lord knows when. We have a jail here, it is true—that is, a thing built of cotton-wood logs, and chained together, about ten feet long and six feet wide, and in this pen I have seen no less than eight men charged with murder at one time. About once in two months the prisoners, getting desperate, escape; and we have a batch of criminals, either one of whom would grace the gallows, loose in our community, ready to kill or steal at convenience. For all this there is no remedy, our Government making no provision either to guard or feed them; and as our Sheriff does not feel desirous of maintaining a guard at his own expense to keep the miserable rascals in jail, they of course take advantage and dig their way out. Thus it has been for years, and thus it will be until we have some protection from our General Government; and the idea advanced by your correspondent, "Gila," that the people do not wish a Territorial Government, is utterly false and preposterous. I have in my possession a document, signed by some thirty American residents of the Territory, offering "Mr. Gila" the snug little sum of one thousand dollars, and to pay his expenses here and back, if he will find twelve responsible citizens of the Territory who will indorse his statements relative to the Territory.

"The undersigned offer to 'Gila,' the correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, from Tubac, a reward of $1,000 if he will produce the signatures of twelve respectable citizens of Arizona, who will indorse his statesments relative to this Territory. And further, the undersigned will pay 'Gila's' passage to and from Arizona by the Overland Mail, and will guarantee him from ill-treatment during a *reasonable stay* in the Territory." Signed by "R. H. Cochrane, Thos. J. Bull, J. J. Thibault, L. S. Owings, Saturino Barrientos, Cristoval Sanchez, Granville H. Owry, N. B. Appel, Samuel G. Bean, Epifanio Aguine, Henry Grandjean, Eugene Leonard," and 26 others, as responsible men as can be found in the Territory.

Jefferson Territory.

FORMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY.

DENVER CITY, Jefferson Territory, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1859.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

The Convention to form a Provisional Government met at Apollo Hall, in Denver City, on Monday last, and organized by electing Mr. R. W. STEELE as President, John C. Moore and Oscar B. Totten as Secretaries, Messrs. Henry Allen of Auraria, Farrell of Golden City, and Hickory Rogers of Denver, as Vice-Presidents, and Capt. S. W. Walker Sergeant-at-Arms. After a long discussion relative to the propriety of forming a Provisional Government, the Convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole "on the State of the Organic Act," and reported a Constitution similar in its purport to the one adopted (and voted down by the people) at the Constitutional Convention held in August last. The Organic Act being sustained by the Convention, Mr. STEELE, late candidate for Congress, was nominated for Governor; Mr. BLISS, of Golden City, for Secretary of State; Mr. COOK, of Auraria, for Treasurer, and other officers of minor importance, making a complete set of Government officials.

A resolution was offered and passed indorsing the late election, and instructing the Delegate elect to Congress on certain points relative to the welfare of the country; after which, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Convention was characterized throughout its session by a spirit of harmony and compromise, and deeply felt the responsibility of their situation, that was to give a Government and laws "*ad interim*" to a people who have been, and are now without any civil protection whatever. What the movement may result in remains yet to be seen. This Government is only to exist until Congress shall give to us a Territorial organization, when, by the Organic Act established by the Convention, it ceases.

The late election for delegate to Congress, has not, as yet, been decided. So far as heard from, WILLING leads WILLIAMS, of JONES, RUSSELL & Co.'s Express, some eleven hundred votes. Great exertions were made to secure WILLIAMS' election; the notorious JACK HENDERSON, of Kansas notoriety, playing a conspicuous hand in the matter; and all the doubt that exists as to WILLING'S being elected is the withholding of the Laramie vote, and some two or three smaller precincts, at the whole of which there are not over three hundred votes.

From Texas.

YELLOW FEVER—COTTON AND CORN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHAPPELL HILL, Texas, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859.

The yellow fever broke out at Hempstead, a town twelve miles from here, yesterday. All who could do so have left the town. We do not anticipate that the disease will become an epidemic, as the season is so far advanced. At Cypress City and at Houston it has been very severe. Dr. BLAKE, one of the most successful physicians in the latter place, died of the fever night before last.

Our corn crop is fair this year. The cotton crop is very good, and if there should be no frost the yield will be the heaviest, per acre, since '53. Much of that ripened here will yield a bale per acre. Small grains have not been sown to any extent. J.

THE LATE JUDGE MASON.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* publishes the following extract from a private letter, concerning the affairs of Judge MASON, recently deceased at Paris:

PARIS, Oct. 13, 1859.

On our arrival here we were shocked to learn the death, a day or two previous, of Mr. MASON. It was an event not to cause so much surprise in his case; for it was to have been expected sooner or later, but there was nothing to indicate that the summons should come now. He appeared on Sunday evening as well as usual; but he was taken in the night, and before morning his troubles were over. Yesterday there was a meeting of our citizens in Paris to testify their respect for his memory, which were requested to be published. There have been exaggerated reports in circulation here as to the amount of debts he owed, but Mr. WILDER, the Secretary of Legation, informed us they were not true. He has been paying off for some time these arrears, and I was assured that his affairs were in a comparatively comfortable position. I was glad to hear this, and have no doubt it is correct. The family will return home in the *Arago* next week.

THE LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION AT SCRANTON.—A terrible accident occurred in Scranton, Pa., on Monday. The boiler of the locomotive *Virginia* exploded, instantly killing five men, whose bodies, horribly mangled, were soon found, some of them quite a distance from the spot where the accident occurred. A coroner's investigation revealed the fact that the engineer had recklessly wedged the safety valve down, thereby preventing the escape of steam, and rendering an explosion unavoidable. The names of the killed are Robert Sterrett, engineer; John Brown, fireman; Elias Swartz, of the Central Hotel in this borough; Wm. H. Allen, of Hyde Park; and Patrick McCarthy. The three latter intended to avail themselves of a ride to Moscow, and were on the engine contrary to express orders, but as is now, unfortunately, very customary. Heavy pieces of the boiler were thrown about thirty rods, and many narrow escapes are recorded.—*Pittston Gazette, 26th.*

[Advertisement.]

We cannot be sick, we can have no pain, but when some natural outlet of the blood's impurities is closed or inactive.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS

open these, or make them active, thus restoring health. These Pills have been before the world

108 YEARS.

Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood.

They are composed of extracts obtained without boiling or the application of heat; the medicinal principle is thus secured as it is in the living herb.

Time has proved them

THE NATURAL MEDICINE OF MAN.

They purify the blood and insure health.

The rightly directed use them.

MILLIONS have been restored to health by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, when all other medicines had failed and the patient left to die.

Price 25 cents a box.

Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.

Nothing can exceed the success achieved by J. C. GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Piles will soon be a disease no longer known except in name. This pure Medicated Paper is unequaled as a preventive, and unapproachable as a cure. The proprietors wish it to be spoken of according to its merits only. For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts, No. 41 Ann-st. and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

No. 707 Broadway.

First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., lectures on "Social Life in America," for the benefit of "St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, New-York," in Brewster Hall, New-Haven, to-morrow evening, Nov. 1. The Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET will make a statement in relation to the Church.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Sore leg and all ulcers, eruptions, and injuries of the flesh, heal kindly and swiftly under the operation of the Ointment, and the Pills, by their gentle aperient action, assist the cure. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 29.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..s30	89¾	15 Second-av. R.	101
3,000 Virginia State 6s	94¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 41
6 000 do	94⅝	50 do	s30 40¾
33,000 Missouri State 6s	85	150 do	41
25,000 do	b30 85	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	5
2,000 California St. 7s	94	100 do	4⅞
2,000 Brookl. C. W. L.	100	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 16¾
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84⅞	200 Ill. Cen. R.	b60 66
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	94	105 Galena & Chi. R.	73¼
2,000 M. C. R. 8 p. c. 1s mg. S. F. Cvt. bds.	84½	300 do	s10 73½
1,000 H. Riv. 1st mtg.	102¾	200 do	b60 73⅝
8 Metropolitan Bk.	110	150 do	b30 73⅝
13 Park Bank	106½	50 do	s10 73⅞
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	s40 96	350 do	73⅞
9 do	96	50 do	s30 73¾
50 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	c 72	50 do	s30 73½
250 Erie Railroad	7	100 do	b60 73⅝
418 N. Y. Central R.	80¾	50 do	b15 73¾
550 do	b30 80¾	100 do	73¾
300 do	b60 80¾	100 do	s60 73¾
50 do	s60 80¾	100 do	s3 73½
100 do	s60 80½	100 do	s10 73½
100 do	s30 80½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 20
100 do	s10 80¾	100 do	b30 20
100 do	s15 80¾	550 do	20
100 do	80¾	100 do	b60 20⅛
500 do	s10 80¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 63
100 do	s30 80¾	250 do	s10 63
950 do	80⅞	50 do	s15 63
250 do	b60 81	100 do	63
100 do	s60 80¾	100 do	63¼
210 Hudson River R.	36	100 do	b30 63¼
200 Harlem Railroad	10	100 Ind. & Cin. R.	b60 49½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Mo. State 6s	85	500 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	b10 63½
2,000 do	85¼	100 do	s60 63¼
50 National Bank	99¾	100 do	b30 63⅜
25 Pacific M. St. Co.	71¾	100 do	63⅜
210 do	69	50 do	b10 63⅜
50 Gal. & Ch'go R.	b60 73½	950 N. Y. Central R.	b3 81
100 do	s60 73⅛	12 do	80¾
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s10 5	8 do	80⅞
100 do	5⅛	50 do	s5 80⅞
100 do	b60 5¼	100 Mich. Central R.	b60 41
100 Ill. Central R.	66⅛	50 do	40⅞
100 Hud. Riv. R.	b60 36¼	50 do	40¾

MONDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows an unusually moderate Import of Foreign Merchandise, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being only $1,712,704, against £4,804,098 same week last season. The falling off in General Merchandise is $2,257,000, and in Dry Goods, $834,000. The current business in Dry Goods is much complained of by the Importers because of the dull sale of the finer fabrics, some parcels of which have been forced through the auction rooms at a pretty heavy sacrifice. This is due rather to the excessive importation of these descriptions, and the commendable caution of the City jobbers and country dealers than to the absence of a fair trade from the interior. The error is one which has paid its own penalty on several occasions before, within the last six or eight years—in the Fall of 1851, for example, and again in 1854—without compromising seriously the general interests of trade. The Export clearances of the week were to a fair extent both in ordinary Produce and in California Bullion, of which a fresh supply of $1,883,000 was received on Tuesday morning. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,207,574, against $1,257,289 same week last year; and of Gold and Silver, including $602,000 by the Bremen steamer on Saturday, $2,059,492, against $593,510 same week last year. The Export of Cotton from the Southern ports was 66,000 bales, the heaviest of the season, and equivalent to an exchange of $3,300,000. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $4,850,765, against $4,703,389 at the close of the present week. The difference in the week's movement of Specie is partially against the Bank average, without reference to the income from the near cities, but we look for no important variation from the last increased return of $20,907,097. The ability of our Banks to accommodate their regular dealers and to take outside lists of prime paper, has probably induced a more decided upward turn in the Discount line than we had on the previous Statement, to be shown on the Official Averages to be made up this afternoon. There is a corresponding falling off in the outside offering of first-class mercantile paper through the Bill Brokers, although lower rates are accepted by money lenders. The range of Discounts is from 5@6 ℘ cent. for very short acceptances, to 6½@7 ℘ cent. for bills falling due next Spring. The rate, on demand, to the Stock Brokers is now called 5 ℘ cent., at which most of the old firms in the Street are well supplied. The Foreign Exchanges are ¼ lower than at the close of the previous week; Bankers, on the spot, 110½@110¾; Southern Bank Signatures, 109¾@110 ℘ cent. on London. The terms on Paris are steadier at f.5.15@f.5.13¾.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 30th September ult., were $195,910,000
Add four weeks in October..... 12,227,223

Total to date..... $208,137,223
Against same time, 1858..... 126,103,178

Increase to date over 1858..... $82,034,045
Increase to date over 1857..... 10,490,929
Increase to date over 1856..... 24,436,476

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) from 1st January to 30th September..... $49,337,000
Add four weeks in October..... 5,303,520

Total to date, 1859..... $54,640,520
Against same time, 1858..... 50,912,993

Increase since Jan. 1..... $3,727,527

The same tables make the Export of Specie for calendar year to 30th September..... $37,928,000
Add four weeks in October..... 5,320,889

Total to date, 1859..... $43,257,889
Against same time, 1858..... 23,631,405

Increase since Jan. 1..... $39,626,484

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103@103¼
New-York Central	80¾@79¾@81@80¾
New-York and Erie	6¼@7
Reading	61¾
Rock Island	61¾@62
Michigan Guaranteed	16¾@16¾
Michigan Central	41¾@38¾@41¾@39¾
Toledo	18¾@16¾@18
Galena	73¾@71@73¾@72¾
Illinois Central	67¼@65¼@66@65¾
Panama	123¾@124@123¾
Pacific Mail	72@71
Missouris	84¾@85
Virginias	94¾@95
Tennessees	89¾@90
Illinois Central Bonds	85¾@86¾
Hudson River	35¾@36¾
Harlem Preferred	36¾@38¾
Delaware and Hudson	94¾@95¾

In the early part of the week the Share list on the Stock Exchange was depressed in prices, rather than tone, and a considerable addition was made to the *short* line of the Street by sellers for the decline. This feeling continued until Wednesday afternoon, when the turn was partially upward again. The improvement ran through the remainder of the week, though against a strong resisting power inside the Board, where it is estimated that about three-fifths the operators are interested if not working for a decline. The market was strong on Saturday, particularly after the receipt of later news from England advising another rise in the English Funds, with continued ease in the London market for Money. Large sales of New-York Central were made at 81 ℘ cent., and of Galena and Rock Island at fuller rates than on Friday; part of the improvement on the first two being but late in the day. The Coal Shares were firmer for Delaware and Hudson, 96 ℘ cent. being paid, and a fraction over that rate was frequently bid. The traffic of the Canal this season has been so largely increased that the December dividend is made certainly as high as in June, 3½ ℘ cent., with the prospect of returning to 4 ℘ cent. half-yearly, though this may not be until after the close of the present fiscal year and the annual election on 1st March. Reading is somewhat tame, closing less firm than the week before. Panama is steady at the recent large advance in price, while Pacific Mail shares have fallen off 1 ℘ cent.

The Federal and State Stocks improved in demand through the week, though the advance thus far barely keeps pace with the accumulation of interest. Missouris 85½, and Tennessees 90, and the Federal fives 103¾, with few offered. In Railway Bonds, the mortgages of nearly all the leading Companies, except Illinois Central, (affected by late London quotations,) are rather higher and in fair request, and the common Bonds of the Erie Company are bid for at better rates, without inducing any considerable offers from holders. The Convertibles of 1862–71 are 23¾@25, and the Sinking Fund of '75 the same quotation. Michigan Southern Secured and Sinking Funds are 1@2 ℘ cent. better since the reasons officially given for delaying the November interest. The New-York Centrals are higher and scarce; the sixes 93½, with the dividend of 3 ℘ cent. to be paid tomorrow at the Bank of Commerce. In City Bank shares a firm confidence, and but few parcels offered. The American Exchange has declared 3½ ℘ cent. half-yearly dividend, and the Mechanics' Association the same rate.

The low rates now ruling for the employment of Money in discounting mercantile paper or in lending on call to the Brokers, have attracted more attention from outside lenders to the Dividend Shares and bonds of the Stock Exchange. The popular disfavor shown for some years to the Railways is passing off, so far as the best mortgages of some of the Companies near home, like the Hudson and Harlem, and the steady-going dividend shares, through all financial storms and embarrassments of the New-Jersey Transportation, New-York Central, Cleveland and Columbus, Lake Shore, &c., are concerned. The latter have not yet met the true relative appreciation in which, when ranked with our Bank and Insurance Stocks or the Shares of the New-England railways in Boston, (so recently under the weather,) they deserve to stand. When we see or hear it flippantly remarked, as we do quite often of late, that our leading New-York Stock is high enough at 80 ℘ cent.—first, because it has risen 10 ℘ cent. from the depression of last Summer, and, secondly, because it is a Railway Stock, though a profitable and paying one—we involuntarily turn to our neighbors of New-England, who, with much greater reason to distrust their leading lines, as they almost suspended and greatly reduced their dividends a few years ago, have taken them into the highest favor again, because they pay at least *six* ℘ cent. a year, and one or two of them 7@8 ℘ cent. They have not discarded the Western and Albany line because it fell from 8 to 6 ℘ cent. a year in a season of peculiar trial, or because the Vermont Central, on the north of it, proved a failure. The recovery in this stock did not stop long at 80 ℘ cent. or at 90 ℘ cent. It has gone as rapidly up to 108@109 as the Bank and Manufacturing Shares, in the same vicinity—the latter being terribly depressed in the crisis of '57—have improved, if not more so. The recovery in the Boston and Lowell, Boston and Maine, Boston and Worcester, &c., is equally remarkable. But with us, New-York Central is said to be "high enough at 80" for investment, and "too high for speculation," (though rising soon after the crisis to 94,) *because* the New-York and Erie line, on the south of it, has fallen into embarrassment! We make no parallel between the Erie line, whose property and location are too valuable and well chosen to render its embarrassment hopeless, and the Vermont roads, which have no trade to support them; but assume that the difference between the Erie and New-York Central is mainly one of financial as well as of practical direction, such as often occurs in mercantile life between two heavy firms in the same business, trading side by side, with the same apparent advantages—the one growing steadily rich and prosperous, while the other fails, and his affairs pass into a receivership, from improvident or unskillful management. We have been led into these remarks from the receipt of the following memoranda in regard to the New-England dividend-paying Roads, from a retired merchant, formerly of Boston, whose investments are divided between that City and New-York:

"The following is a statement of the present value of seven railroads terminating in the city of Boston, and their last dividends:

	Offered.	Asked.	Last Div. for 6 mos.	
Boston and Lowell	101	103	3	per cent.
Boston and Maine	104½	104¾	3¾	per cent.
Boston and Providence	102	102¼	3	per cent.
Boston and Worcester	100	100¼	3	per cent.
Fitchburg	99½	100	3	per cent.
Old Colony	106	107	3	per cent.
Western Railroad	108¼	109	4	per cent.

This last line is a continuation of the Boston and Worcester, and terminates at Albany, where it meets the trade of the West over the New-York Central."

The forged checks noticed some days since are not yet done with. The Nassau Bank at once reverses its entry against Mr. BONNER, upon whom a check for $3,000 was forged. The Corn Exchange Bank has not done so with Messrs. WILCOX & Co., upon whom the other check for $4,300 was forged. The circumstances and device of the two frauds are almost identical. In BONNER'S case the filling up in the body of the check was designed to imitate the hand of his clerk. In that of WILCOX the filling up is designed to imitate the hand and signature, as in all the genuine checks of the firm, of the junior partner. The affidavits of both partners to the forgery are most direct and positive. The reason for the delay of the Bank has not transpired, and the delay itself, since the regular meeting of the Board of Directors on Saturday morning, excites especial remark on the Street. It is injurious to both parties at present, and must be unjust to one or the other in the end.

The following are the deliveries of Wheat and Flour at Chicago, principally by rail, since the new harvest, or Aug. 1:

	1859.		1858.	
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.
First week	45,363	3,485	54,745	2,596
Second week	148,855	7,222	101,957	3,429
Third week	193,407	16,903	208,374	7,339
Fourth week	421,745	27,170	404,783	11,743
Fifth week	520,888	28,194	355,190	14,904
Sixth week	527,122	24,105	366,520	18,511
Seventh week	587,223	30,518	236,152	12,192
Eighth week	420,956	20,952	296,543	15,487
Ninth week	613,030	31,030	406,490	14,874
Tenth week	523,349	32,481	317,510	16,048
Eleventh week	484,966	31,364	176,637	20,826
Twelfth week	426,812	29,288	144,096	14,717
Total	5,177,416	293,643	3,067,997	160,260
Reduce flour to wheat	1,443,215			801,300
Add wheat	5,177,416			3,067,997
Total	6,620,631			3,969,297
Excess over 1858				2,751,334
Excess over 1857				460,520

SUMMARY OF NEW-ORLEANS BANKS—OCT. 22.

	Oct. 22.	Oct. 15.	
Specie	$12,663,736	$13,715,371	Decrease..$51,635
Deposits	18,740,176	13,303,226	Increase..434,948
Circulation	9,454,114	9,401,424	Increase.. 52,690
Short Loans	24,328,873	23,535,093	Increase..693,780
Exchange	3,246,395	2,740,505	Increase..405,890
Dist. Balances	1,653,524	1,628,519	Decrease.. 24,995
Long Loans			Decrease..464,426

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

Region.	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad	38,280	1,374,146	42,065	1,434,435
Schuylkill—Canal	42,684	1,058,818	34,361	1,104,552
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	13,077	404,677	15,308	422 424
Lehigh Valley—Canal	30,078	746,922	31,000	846,353
Scranton South	10,685	424,468	13 894	501,923
Scranton North	3,046	121,778	4,769	161,070
Penn. Coal Company	20,850	547,024	18,158	605,526
Delaware and Hudson Co.	10,872	295,325	19,292	492 805
Wyoming—Canal South	—	229,226	10,391	323,533
Wyoming—Canal North	—	—	3,356	45,494
Shamokin Region	4,547	95,285	6,483	135,476
Total Anthracite	173,490	5,297,869	185,290	6,099,097
Lykens Valley Coal Co	—	55,953	—	45,003
Short Mountain Co	—	39,740	—	50,358
Trevorton Coal	—	80,147	—	96,195
Broad Top	2,751	80,976	3,063	101,650
Cumberland Coal	—	—	—	—
Semi-Anthracite & Bitu.		256,816		293,239

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The undersigned Trustees of the BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, request the holders thereof to call at the office of SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Esq., (Receiver, &c.,) No. 6 Wall-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on or before Monday, Oct. 31,